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## BRITAIN GAINS PROTECTION FOR ACTING ANIMALS

Vested Interests Contest Lessening of Trainers' Privileges

## PUBLIC JOIN IN BODY TO STOP EXHIBITIONS

Bill to Prohibit Cruelty Made Law After Agitation Lasting Six Years

By LIEUT.-COL. J. M. KENWORTHY  
LONDON, July 30 (Special Correspondence).—The campaign waged by The Christian Science Monitor for the suppression of cruelty to animals in the production of motion pictures has had its counterpart in the campaign for the prevention of similar cruelties in Britain. The difference is that in Britain very few motion pictures are produced, and of these not many feature animals, and of these not many feature animals, and of these not many feature animals.

At the close of the Great War one form of the reaction that set in was a stimulated public interest in the prevention of cruelty to animals. The British House of Commons elected immediately after the Armistice contained the greatest number of opponents of cruelty to animals ever returned to Westminster; and vigorous measures were taken to prevent cruelty to animals and birds in vivisection, in the keeping of cage birds, the coursing of rabbits and in other directions.

Performing Animals  
But owing to the vested interests involved and the public interest aroused, the fiercest battle was fought over the question of the performing animals, whether by exhibition on the stage or in circuses. A vigorous public agitation was commenced, the older associations such as the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Canine Defense League being joined by a new and powerful organization known as the Performing Animals Defense League. Members of Parliament were bombarded with letters, deputations waited upon, resolutions were passed by public bodies and at meetings up and down the country, and a number of the daily newspapers, including those with the largest circulation, took an active part in the agitation.

As in America, enthusiasts banded themselves together to visit the music halls and theaters where performing animal turns took place, and there they raised a clamor and a boing.  
Parliament Hears Bill  
In the early part of 1921 a bill was introduced into the House of Commons by the writer, with powerful backing from members of all parties. It had as its object the total prohibition of trick animal parties on the stage and in music halls and circuses or for the making of motion pictures. The saving clauses were that horses used in military tournaments, and in city games generally were exempted; and special rules were to govern the exhibition of sheep dogs in the well-known trials in Scotland and the north of England. The bill passed its second reading late in 1921, owing to its few opponents being caught unawares, and went to committee upstairs.

A private member's bill has little chance of reaching the statute book

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

## WINNIEP Building Increase

WINNIEP, Minn., Aug. 2 (Special Correspondence).—The value of building permits issued in Winnipeg during the first six months of this year is \$2,558,840, as compared with \$2,140,850 for the same period last year, an increase this year of \$417,990. During July, 270 permits were issued for \$281 buildings, estimated to cost \$446,000.

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## Miami Aids Y. W. C. A. in Housing of Women

Miami, Fla., Aug. 7 (Special Correspondence).—Miami city commissioners will finance the erection of barracks for the housing of 200 business women and girls who are unable to find suitable lodgings in the city, according to an announcement at a special meeting of the board of directors of the Y. W. C. A. One half of the structure will be completed and ready for occupancy within three weeks.  
The building will be under the supervision of the Y. W. C. A. Room rent will range from \$3 to \$5 per week. There will be 24 single rooms and the others will accommodate two girls each.  
Tentative plans are under way for a similar building under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

## QUICK SOLUTION IS ANTICIPATED OVER SECURITY

French and English Ministers Expected to Reach an Early Settlement

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Accompanying Aristide Briand to London are M. Berthelot and M. Pomogoev and M. Léger, chef de cabinet. While M. Briand and Austen Chamberlain consult on the reply to the German note, M. Berthelot, Sir W. G. Tyrrell, M. Pomogoev and Sir Cecil Hurst will examine the technical details of the text which may subsequently be signed by the interested European nations. Generally the feeling is that the French and English representatives will quickly come to an agreement over the security pact, but it is urged in some quarters that the prospects on the German side are less bright.

Regarding the entry of Germany into the League of Nations, as a condition of the pact, obstacles undoubtedly will arise. Germany makes reservations, demanding exemption from certain obligations. It is notably stated that in its weakened condition it could not assist any League operations against a recalcitrant nation and cannot allow troops to cross German territory, even though approved by the League.  
The French response, as it stands at present, is comparatively short, and suggests that the period of discussions through the chancelleries is closed, and that it is time to have direct conversations. It is possible that a date may be set in London for a conference. The document prepared by the French will serve as a basis for negotiations. This draft proposed pact has already been studied in London. Suggestions have been made in London, with the result that Briand took with him a revised text, which it is hoped will be final as far as France and England are concerned.

The allied feeling is that Germany, in entering the League, must accept the Covenant as it stands, without reservation. Here is a hitch which somewhat reduces the chances of the admission of Germany this year, and therefore may delay the pact, though it is proposed to complete the pact and then suspend its operation until Germany joins the League.  
Impression is that undue difficulties will not arise in connection with the arbitration treaties between Germany and Poland and Czechoslovakia. In the two days it is expected that a Franco-British accord will be achieved, in spite of much newspaper controversy, the views of the two governments have never been in closer consonance.

## 7554 MASONS CELEBRATE RAISING OF \$226,000 FOR HOME

Luncheon Attended by the Grand Master, Duke of Connaught, and Other Notables—Message From King

By DUDLEY WRIGHT  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Aug. 10.—The great day has come and gone—the day anticipated with eagerness during the last year, the day on which it was hoped an announcement would be made of the provision of a central Masonic home, in honor of Great Britain's Masonic heroes, with necessary accommodation for the needs of the United Grand Lodge of England and its many tributaries.  
The sum required was £1,000,000 and on Saturday at a luncheon held at Olympia over which the Grand Master, the Duke of Connaught presided, he was able to make the announcement that no less than £226,000 had been guaranteed. It was the largest luncheon ever held in this country. Among those accompanying the Grand Master were the Duke of York, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Grand Master, Lord Amthill, the Deputy Grand Master, Sir Frederick Halsey and Sir Alfred Robbins, who has been chairman of the special committee since its inauguration, and the Grand Secretary, Sir Colville Smith.  
The total number sitting at the tables was 7554. A telegram of loyalty and devotion was sent to the King, whose answer was read to the assembly, and another was received from the Prince of Wales regretting that his absence abroad prevented his attendance.  
Lord Amthill, in submitting the list of the chairmen, pointed out

## PHILIPPINES SEEN AS CRUDE RUBBER SOURCE

Commerce Department Reports Favorably on Production in Islands

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP).—The Philippine Islands give promise of eventually bringing to the American rubber user a part of his crude supply.

The Commerce Department, in a report on an exhaustive investigation of the potential value of the archipelago for crude rubber, expressed the opinion that profitable production is possible there.  
The report, representing many months of study, held that the favorable conditions are an annual output of 70,000 tons could be produced in the islands, in the southern portion of which approximately 1,500,000 acres are suitable for rubber raising.

The lack of political disturbances and the utilization of the present available labor forces in the islands were stressed as factors in reaching this estimate.  
The report marks the completion of another stage in the department's world-wide survey of the rubber situation, started 18 months ago at the instance of Congress and the rubber trades, when it became apparent that the legalized restriction of the rubber output of South America, which might menace American consumers. In recent months high rubber prices, feared by the American industry at the outset of the British restriction program, have been realized.

Previous department reports have dealt with the British program as now established in that nation's colonies, while the present department report is devoted to a study of the possibility of competitive plantations in the Philippines. The investigation is being continued to study the advisability of expanding the crude output of South America, Africa and the Caribbean area.  
In the Philippines the survey disclosed considerable commercial rubber plantings now under way, with sufficient plantations to give a highly favorable hope of the islands becoming a new source for rubber. The Para rubber tree, mainstay of the Asiatic plantations, has been recommended for progress in the more southern islands.

Soil and botanical experts of the department found the plant there less troubled by insects or attack than in the plantations of Malaysia, and that of the islands of Mindanao, Jolo, and Basilan, soil conditions are highly satisfactory in areas already charted. Importation of some labor and some modification of Philippine land legislation were recommended to facilitate commercial production.  
The 70,000-ton potential Philippine output would compare with an annual import now of 340,000 tons by the United States.

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Point is given to the complaint of American rubber manufacturers that they are facing hardship from the British restrictions on raw rubber exports. A. J. Cook, secretary of the United States exports of articles manufactured from rubber for the first six months of 1925, exceeded in value those of any year since 1920. The report from the Department of Commerce shows a constantly growing trade in articles manufactured from raw rubber, most of which comes from the British colonies and is subject to the Stevenson restriction. It gives the total value of exports of rubber manufacturers from the United States for the six months period as \$23,857,173, a 20 per cent increase over the \$19,848,487 worth of rubber products exported for the same period last year.

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## Dry Law Gains in South Told by Banker and Mayor

Opinion of Alabama and Kentucky Men Is Supported by Virginia College President

The Christian Science Monitor today prints another group of letters from the Manufacturers Record of July 30. This publication three years ago pulled the Nation's business and professional leaders to see where they stood on the prohibition law. The survey showed that these men were significantly in favor of it. Recently the Manufacturers Record was challenged to make another survey—asked to get the views of these same leaders after a three-year lapse. The data shows that these men have reaffirmed their faith in prohibition and in addition demand more rigid law enforcement. From time to time the Monitor will print groups of these letters.

M. M. McCall, president of the National Bank of Opelika, Opelika, Ala. (for 22 years treasurer and manager of the Opelika Cotton Mills):  
I have in no way changed my opinion as to the benefits and wholesomeness of the prohibition law, both as a moral and economic question. The improvement along these lines is very marked in so far as my observation goes, and I cannot see how anyone can be in favor of better living conditions can possibly favor any slackening of our prohibition laws. Personally, I am not, and have not been, in favor of better living conditions in every way and hope to see the day when our fair land is morally safe and sane throughout its borders.  
Huston Quin, Mayor, Louisville, Ky.:  
I have no reason to change my former views on the subject of prohibition. We have had good results in the way of enforcement, not what we hoped for, and yet we have made progress in this direction.  
J. D. Eggleston, president of Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney, Va.:  
I have had no reason in the last three years to change my opinion in reference to the effects of effect of prohibition in this country. Notwithstanding the constant exploitation by the newspapers, tend-

## CLASS STRUGGLE IN BRITAIN SEEN TO GOV. FULLER

Labor Is Told to Prepare for Greatest Event in History

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Aug. 10.—Evidence accumulates at present from the Labor side—that the coal subsidy and the governmental inquiry have effected little more than a truce in the contest which is beginning to assume the shape of a class struggle of disquieting proportions in which the Labor ranks, and the Government, are pitted against each other. Labor leaders are addressing union gatherings throughout the country, pointing out the manner in which they were able to threaten the entire country through the solidarity of the Labor ranks, and the Government, the Daily Herald, in an editorial entitled "Get Ready," summons labor to mobilize for "the greatest struggle in their history."

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## BRITISH WEAVERS OPPOSE NEW SCALE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Aug. 10.—A contradictory situation prevails in the wool textile dispute at Bradford. Statements issued show that both sides agree to accept the establishment of a Government court of investigation and advice by its findings.  
However, the employers insist that work be resumed under the new reduced rates, while the operatives refuse unless the old scale be paid during the investigation. The 250,000 operatives continue idle.

## QUEBEC IN MOVE TO CONSERVE FORESTS

QUEBEC, Aug. 3 (Special Correspondence).—With the leasing of 3000 square miles of timber limits in the Lake St. John district, the Quebec Government has inaugurated a new policy providing for forest conservation through a system of rational cutting and special arrangements to prevent fires.  
In the past there has been no limitation to the cutting of timber, except regarding the diameter of trees. From now on lessees of timber limits will not be permitted to cut more than 80 per cent of their holdings. Leasing for indefinite periods will also be abandoned.

## BREAK RUM RING IN MIDDLE WEST BY CO-OPERATION

Federal, State, and Local Officers Unite in Crusade—Sandusky Men in Net

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 10 (Special).—Federal dry agents of this district have just broken up what they say was the largest rumrunning ring in the middle west. It came about, they say, through co-operation of government, state and local prohibition enforcement units. The climax of the crusade which has been going on for two months came with the arrest of a probable court judge and several business men, all of Sandusky, O. These men, reports show, have been arraigned in Toledo, all pleaded not guilty, and were released on heavy bonds.  
The campaign had a particularly telling effect on rumrunning in northern Ohio.  
Two months ago Thomas E. Stone and W. F. Brennan, who had been working in Philadelphia, were appointed divisional chief and assistant divisional chief respectively of the Ohio prohibition enforcement district, comprising Ohio, Indiana and the lower Michigan peninsula.  
New Officials Set Record  
The result was a high record in prosecution and conviction of dry law violators during the two months. Of 185 cases in district courts, 122 of the men accused pleaded guilty. In the other cases all were tried, found guilty, and are at the present time serving sentences at various prisons or workhouses.

This is looked on here as a remarkable record in prohibition enforcement, and is attributed entirely to the co-operation of the various enforcement units.  
Arrangements have been made with Edwin D. Barry, safety director, and Jacob Graul, police chief, to have all flagrant dry law violations turned over to the Federal Government for prosecution. Minor violations, such as "for personal use" arrests, first offenders, etc., are handled by the city, but in order to make penitentiary sentences available the larger cases are given to the District Attorney's office.  
"One of the greatest things done recently," says Mr. Brennan, "to aid us in our work of stopping the flow of liquor, is the law passed by Congress giving authority to dry forces, and to customs forces, to keep boats, motor trucks, and automobiles seized with liquor aboard. In the past it has been the custom to auction off such vehicles to the public, and the very low price received by the Government, while the bootlegger probably obtained his vehicle again at expense equal to his profits for one night. Now we not only keep the vehicles, making his game more expensive for him, but in so doing we augment our equipment used in our work. And bootleggers' cars and boats are always speedy. This law is being utilized to the fullest extent in Cleveland, with good results."

Done by Co-operation  
Our co-operation with other law-enforcing bodies is the greatest thing, however, that we have been able to accomplish. We have our own rum-chasing craft on the waters of Lake Erie, for instance, and so has the Internal Revenue Department, the latter craft primarily intended to halt smuggling. But the importation of liquor into this country is as much smuggling as the illegal importation without declaration of silks or gems.  
So the lake front is apportioned among these two forces, with city police watching in and around cities. When the prohibition craft arrests a rumrunner, he is prosecuted speedily under the prohibition laws. When a rumrunner is caught by a revenue cutter, he is prosecuted under the smuggling laws, which are quite severe. Of course, when we find smuggling going on, we turn the cases over to the revenue department, and cases being rather out of our jurisdiction. By this plan, as you can see, we are able to keep a much better watch on sources of import.

Not only have we obtained co-operation from city officials, but the customs department, but in many cases the smaller towns are doing the same work as the larger, and we also have many village squires and justices of the peace working on our side and aiding in the effort to enforce the laws of the United States.  
Mr. Wilson also stated that the transfer temporarily of any Boston man to Revere would have to be done with the consent of Mayor Curley. Mr. Wilson promised to get a man in the department who would build the Revere department up to a standard, if the Mayor would approve the action.

No request was made for any man from the state force for Revere, but Mr. O'Brien did ask for state police assistance. He said that the state assistance is unable to accomplish his aims with the members of the Boston force assigned to his office state police will be spared.  
Mr. O'Brien informed the Governor how difficult it is to get Boston police officers to investigate and report the actions of their superiors and for the reason state assistance is necessary to get information against Boston superiors who may be permitting open violations of the law.  
Governor Fuller communicated with Alfred F. Foot, commissioner of public safety, who will arrange with Mr. O'Brien for the assignment of members of the State police patrol who are not known to members of the Boston police force.

## Indians' Descendants Hold Powwow in Rhode Island

"Narragansett" Re-Enact Scenes of More Than Two Centuries Ago With Religious Rites in Forest Meetinghouse—Plan New England Conclave

CHARLESTOWN, R. I., Aug. 10 (AP).—Scenes of more than two centuries ago were re-enacted when descendants of Narragansett Indians held a powwow and religious services at their stone meetinghouse in the midst of a forest in this town. Tribal chiefs appeared in feathered headdress and full regalia and many women and children wore Indian costumes.  
The Rev. Leroy C. Perry of Providence, descendant of Sachem Massasoit and of King Phillip, and chief of the remnant of the Wampanoag tribe, conducted the services and preached a sermon. An historical address was delivered by Thomas W. Bicknell of

Providence, formerly State Commissioner of Education. In the clearing near the church the Rev. Mr. Perry and other chiefs demonstrated some of the ancient Indian rites.  
The large attendance came from all parts of Rhode Island and southern Massachusetts. Mr. Bicknell, who is honorary sachem of the Algonquian Indian council of New England, announced that the third annual meeting of New England and associated tribes of Indians would be held at Providence, Oct. 14.  
The meeting place is only a few miles from the scene of the Great Swamp clash in South Kingstown between Indians and Colonists on Dec. 1, 1675.

## Soldier's Kind Act Brings \$6000 Reward

San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 5 (FOR act of kindness done 20 years ago, Sgt. John A. Weaver, soldier of the World War, has received \$6000, the total value of an estate left him by Mrs. Mary E. Burns, who remembered through the years the kindness shown her when she was a landlady of a modest lodging house in San Francisco in 1906.  
Recently recovered from disabilities incurred in the war, Sergeant Weaver came to San Francisco, produced a forgotten letter, written by Mrs. Burns, certified its identity at a bank which was advertising for relatives and later received the entire residue of the estate through a transfer executed by an officer of the Superior Court.

## BUDGET DROP APPROVED BY MR. COOLIDGE

Tentative Cut \$20,000,000—Mr. Lord for \$300,000,000 Lower Tax

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Aug. 10 (AP).—President Coolidge has approved a tentative budget for next year's appropriations, calling for a reduction of \$20,000,000 as compared with this year. Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Budget, presented the estimates which come within the figure directed by Mr. Coolidge in his address at the last business meeting of the Government.  
While the data was not made public it is understood that the army and navy will bear a good portion of the cut in next year's appropriations. President Coolidge has declared he believed an adequate defense could be maintained at less expense. The budget, which is for \$3,080,000,000, is only tentative and hearings will be held in the fall before final figures are presented to Congress.  
On a basis of a surplus of \$250,000,000 in the Treasury on June 30, and an estimated surplus of \$250,000,000 for the fiscal year, Mr. Lord informed the President that he believed tax reductions amounting to at least \$300,000,000 would be warranted, while only \$20,000,000 will be saved in appropriations next year.  
Government financial experts estimate the reduction in taxes will be offset by increased returns. Increased appropriations are accounted for in the new budget for some bureaus. Mr. Lord said, but these will be offset by heavier slashes in the funds to be allowed other Government departments.  
Just what portion the national defense will carry in the reductions and where the cuts will be made in the military services has not been disclosed.

## SPANISH GUNBOAT ACTION DEFENDED

By Special Cable  
MADRID, Aug. 10.—Referring to the action of the Spanish gunboat at the mouth of the Guadalupe, Admiral Magaz, saying it had led to an exchange of notes, did not conceal his feelings over the comments and declarations of some Portuguese ministers concerning Spain. He considers the Portuguese Government mistaken both in theory and conduct, as the Spaniards acted in strict accordance with the regulations in territorial waters and in the exercise of their rights of self-defense. He said that the Spanish action was not calculated to improve the friendly relations of the countries. He asks public opinion to remain tranquil.

The Portuguese Minister, Mello Barreto, had a long interview with the Admiral and the Acting President.  
Our co-operation with other law-enforcing bodies is the greatest thing, however, that we have been able to accomplish. We have our own rum-chasing craft on the waters of Lake Erie, for instance, and so has the Internal Revenue Department, the latter craft primarily intended to halt smuggling. But the importation of liquor into this country is as much smuggling as the illegal importation without declaration of silks or gems.  
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## AMERICAN FLEET REACHES DUNEDIN

DUNEDIN, N. Z., Aug. 10 (AP).—The detachment of the U. S. fleet which is to visit Dunedin began entering the harbor basin shortly before 10 o'clock this morning.  
As part of the welcome a group of university girls sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," drawing cheers from the sailors and the crowd. The many school children lost no time in getting on their feet and cheering the sailors, who distributed American coins among them freely.

## Indians' Descendants Hold Powwow in Rhode Island

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## BOSTON FAVORS RETURN POSTAL CARD RATE CUT

Proposal of Senator Moses Is Strongly Indorsed by Large Users of Mails

## ADVERTISERS SHOW BENEFITS OF PLAN

Data on Effect of Increased Charges for Mail Service Presented by Chamber

Suggestions whereby mail advertisers may pay only for the folder post cards which are actually returned to them, instead of having to stamp all of those sent out in advertising campaigns, were advanced by George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, chairman of the congressional committee on which this morning heard testimony here of several large users of the mails from Boston and vicinity.  
At present only about 20 out of every 1000 stamped post cards which are sent out are ever returned. Senator Moses' proposal, which in no way represented an official pronouncement of the committee, would include a sort of franking privilege on such post cards, and they would be paid for cash on delivery when returned to the advertiser.

## Approval of Plan

Business men present at the hearing received the plan with great approbation, and said that such a step would be a significant money-saver for nearly all mail advertisers.  
Testimony detailing the experiences which large users of the mails, representing a variety of industries, in the city of Boston, was presented. General dissatisfaction with the rate increases was expressed by W. Irving Bullard, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Richard W. Freeman, advertising manager of the Frank E. Davis Fish Company; L. C. Hall, editor of the Wareham Courier and representing the National Editorial Association; Walter D. Allen, editor of the Brookline Chronicle, representing the Massachusetts Press Association; Frank S. Penfield of the Tudor Press; Charles W. Hawkes of the National Council of Business Mail Users; and W. H. Corey of the Flexo Manufacturing Company.

Chamber Submits Facts  
W. Irving Bullard, acting chairman of the committee on post office and postal facilities of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, presented facts gathered from the Chamber's recent survey of the effect of the postal increases on larger users of the mails. One from the Boston survey was taken from a representative group of business houses doing a large mail business, by the civic bureau of the chamber, which sent out 500 letters to large Boston mail users and 125 to non-advertiser chamber members. They received 63 answers, which were tabulated into classes.  
Mr. Bullard said that, in general, the group he represented would service from the post office department, and frequently subordinated the rate paid to a desire for prompt and efficient delivery.

Less Use of Mails  
Frederick W. Freeman, advertising manager of the Frank E. Davis Fish Company, after stating that his firm was not a large user of the mails, said that the decline in revenue received by his firm since the new rates went into effect. He said that it was impossible to increase the sale of his product and the only alternative left to the firm was to patronize the mails less and less.  
The investigators requested Frank S. Penfield, advertising manager of the Tudor Press, to state that his firm was not a large user of the mails, and that the decline in revenue received by his firm since the new rates went into effect. He said that it was impossible to increase the sale of his product and the only alternative left to the firm was to patronize the mails less and less.

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## AMERICAN FLEET REACHES DUNEDIN

DUNEDIN, N. Z., Aug. 10 (AP).—The detachment of the U. S. fleet which is to visit Dunedin began entering the harbor basin shortly before 10 o'clock this morning.  
As part of the welcome a group of university girls sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," drawing cheers from the sailors and the crowd. The many school children lost no time in getting on their feet and cheering the sailors, who distributed American coins among them freely.

## Indians' Descendants Hold Powwow in Rhode Island

"Narragansett" Re-Enact Scenes of More Than Two Centuries Ago With Religious Rites in Forest Meetinghouse—Plan New England Conclave

CHARLESTOWN, R. I., Aug. 10 (AP).—Scenes of more than two centuries ago were re-enacted when descendants of Narragansett Indians held a powwow and religious services at their stone meetinghouse in the midst of a forest in this town. Tribal chiefs appeared in feathered headdress and full regalia and many women and children wore Indian costumes.  
The Rev. Leroy C. Perry of Providence, descendant of Sachem Massasoit and of King Phillip, and chief of the remnant of the Wampanoag tribe, conducted the services and preached a sermon. An historical address was delivered by Thomas W. Bicknell of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)



## STERN JUSTICE REDUCES CRIME, RECORDS SHOW

National Board Is to Help  
Co-ordinate Various  
Arms of Law

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Crime records show that an administration of stern justice with full punishment to meet each case is invariably accompanied by a corresponding lessening in the number of criminal cases, according to the findings of Mark O. Prentiss of New York, who has been instrumental in bringing together the National Crime Commission, headed by George W. Wickesham, formerly United States Attorney-General, and composed of such outstanding figures as Judge Elbert H. Gary, John W. Davis and Richard Washburn Child.

The reason for the light punishments and early pardons or paroles so prevalent today, Mr. Prentiss explains, is that for the prisoner at the bar or in the penitentiary, any number of numbers can be found to make maudlin pleas for mercy, and to testify, after the shallowest of acquaintances, as to the prisoner's good character and promise of reform. "No one, on the other hand," he said, "except the badly handicapped district attorney stands there to represent society, to demand full punishment not only to reform that prisoner but to deter others."

**Commission's Purpose**  
This function, to represent society at the bar of justice, said Mr. Prentiss, is to be the chief aim of the National Crime Commission. Discussing his findings in the course of his investigation to prepare the way for some such national crime prevention body, and describing how his experiences in the Fascist revolution in Italy led up to this move, Mr. Prentiss, in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor, said:

"The best answer to the question of whether drastic punishment is a deterrent was given at the first of the conferences in starting the National Crime Commission last year, when George S. Silzer of New Jersey, a good deal of a revolver, held up at the point of a revolver, had been occurring on some of the roads, particularly near one of the golf courses."

The Governor called in the district attorney and told them they must act, and called in the judges and laid the situation before them. Soon afterwards three more hold-ups occurred, the same man was caught and each of them sentenced to 45 years in prison. The banditry stopped. There was no more on those roads. As regards fines, it is questionable whether they are ever very effective. They certainly have not been found effective except where they have been imposed so heavily as to hurt the offender. Small fines for persons who need money, or for those whose friends can easily get money, do little or no good."

**Co-operation, Not Meddling**  
Restitution is often an effective method to use, particularly on first offenders. I used to be vice-president of a bond company, and we had many remarkable instances of the value of punishment made in this way."

All these problems will come up for consideration by the commission. We are not, of course, going to start tearing open police departments and prisons to make sweeping investigations. Our purpose all the way through is emphatically constructive and co-operative."

The police and prison departments and judiciary are kept so busy that they do not see the situation as a whole, and it is our function as outsiders, with fresh views, and representing the interests of society as a whole, to make careful, valuable suggestions."

**National Identification**  
Next is the establishment of a national police identification bureau. This is of the utmost importance and has long been wanted. There has seemed no way to get it, but I suggested a way to the committee. Richard E. Enright of New York City, and he declared immediately that I had hit on the right idea."

It is this: Operate an information and identification bureau on the same plan as Bradstreet's, which makes a business of compiling commercial data, compiling it and selling it to regular subscribers. A national organization could be supported by regular subscriptions from the police departments using it, and thus go systematically at the work of keeping all records up-to-the-minute and ready for quick access. There is another suggestion which has been readily agreed to by police

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters  
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2 s.  
Empire (Salem)—Seven Keys to Baldpate, 8:20.  
Majestic—Rose-Marie, 8:30.

## TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Members of the Kawana Club of Boston will meet at the Boston City Club at 12:30. James R. Wood of the James R. Wood Detective Agency will be the principal speaker.  
Roy's Day will be celebrated at Fenway Park in the afternoon, when several thousand boys of Greater Boston will be the guests of the American League, witness the Detroit-Boston Red Sox game. An amateur game will be played at 3:15 o'clock.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1903 by Mary Baker Eddy  
An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, for all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$1.50; one month, 50c. Single copies, 10c. Printed in U. S. A.  
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

officials with whom I have talked. It is to take fingerprints of all immigrants coming into the country. There is no good reason why we should keep here citizens of any other country who violate our laws. We do not admit foreigners who are found physically unfit, and we should be just as quick to deport criminals after the ends of justice have been satisfied. A system of fingerprints, with police departments could refer, would aid this immensely."

**The Fascist Revolt**  
My interest in pushing this project grew, strangely enough, out of the Fascist revolution in Italy. I went to Rome with Mussolini at the time of the famous march, and found my friend, Richard Washburn Child, then United States Ambassador there, meeting with the other ambassadors and very distinctly what was really going on under the surface."

He determined to find out for himself, and one night after dark, we went together through the streets and into the cafes and talked with chance acquaintances. It was a time when violence was rampant. We met some prominent military men one night, and in a talk with them we learned of the unusual methods of government. One of them replied: "I do not think you are right. It is not an unusual thing. This is an unusual thing, however, is the only civilized one in the world where women and property are not safe even in normal times."

**Co-ordination Sought**  
That Mr. Child and me thinking, and after I reached home, I thought out to me what he had done about it. When the Ambassador returned, I found he had been doing the same in Europe, and we joined forces to bring about co-ordination of the various police forces, among other places, through the reformatory and prison system of New Jersey. We discovered with our own eyes the fine surroundings, introduced in the boys' reformatory by Burdette G. Lewis, that 60 per cent of the men in prison had been inmates of that institution."

I sat, also, on the bench with a New Jersey judge, and in reply to my question, ascertained that 30 per cent of the cases coming before him were dismissed because the indictments in the Fascist revolution in Italy led up to this move, Mr. Prentiss, in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor, said:

"These are things the commission can correct. At present the five agencies, the police, the prosecuting attorneys, the judiciary, the wardens and parole boards, and the child extensionists, each giving the law an effective grasp, are not working together."

There are things among them, and even some exultation when one can catch some other in a mistake. This should not be, and it will be on the function of the commission, representing society, to aid all of them for the common end of justice."

**PHILIPPINES  
SEEN AS CRUDE  
RUBBER SOURCE**  
(Continued from Page 1)

same period of 1924. The conclusion of the report is that American rubber manufacturers are being placed in a more favorable competitive position due to improvement in world economic conditions and general price increases in the leading consuming countries. While the increase in value of rubber exports is chiefly due to increased volume, the higher unit value of the various commodities is also a factor.

"Whether the presence of a permanent improvement in the share of American manufacturers in the world trade in rubber products, is 'problematical,' the report states. 'The rise in the price of crude rubber and the resulting increase in the price of rubber products may have influenced foreign dealers toward overstocking, which would be reflected accordingly in a falling off of imports in the latter part of the year.'

The report contains definite indications, however, that American manufacturers need a steady supply of raw rubber to maintain the place which they have secured in the world market."

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**  
U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Probably fair tonight and Tuesday, with much change in temperature, gentle to moderate westerly winds.  
Southern New England: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday, little change in temperature, gentle to moderate westerly winds.  
Northern New England: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday, except showers on east Maine coast; slightly warmer in Maine tonight, gentle to moderate south and southwest winds.

**Official Temperatures**  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Atlantic City . . . 78  
Boston . . . 74  
Buffalo . . . 70  
Chicago . . . 78  
Cleveland . . . 72  
Denver . . . 82  
Detroit . . . 78  
Houston . . . 88  
Los Angeles . . . 80  
Miami . . . 80  
New York . . . 74  
Philadelphia . . . 78  
Portland . . . 72  
San Francisco . . . 68  
Seattle . . . 60  
St. Louis . . . 74  
St. Paul . . . 74  
Tampa . . . 80  
Washington . . . 74

**High Tides at Boston**  
(Daylight Saving Time)  
Monday, 5:10 p. m.; Tuesday, 5:36 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 8:23 p. m.

**YOU CAN Teach Yourself TO TYPEWRITE**  
**\$1.00**  
Brings the book that shows you how. E. B. McLaughlin, New York City.



"I Record Only the Sunny Hours"

Detroit, Mich.

**TELEPHONE RATE INQUIRY URGED**  
Mayor Curley Recommends That Federal Investigation Be Made

Federal investigation into the action of the Public Utilities Commission of Massachusetts in permitting the increase in rates of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company was urged by Mayor Curley at the City Club at Young's Hotel.

Both E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel of the city of Boston, and Samuel Silverman, assistant corporation counsel, who have just returned from Washington, where they conferred with federal officials as to the possibility of their inquiry into the matter, addressed the mayor.

**Division of Sentiment**  
It was evident that the Mayors' Club was divided sharply on any proposition looking toward the emphatic criticism of the commissioners of the Department of Public Utilities.

There were not lacking men who were willing to state positively before the meeting was called to order, that they were in favor of Mayor Curley's stand against the awarded increase in rates by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.

But the meeting was called to order there was little attempt to conceal the fact that many of the members of the club as well as some of the selectmen intended to go cautiously in taking action. Some officials said they were not sufficiently conversant with the situation to warrant their voting for any resolutions condemning the actions of the public utilities at these commissioners.

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## PAPER OPPOSES JAPAN'S BIG NAVY

Osaka Asahi Insists on Curtailment of Program for Naval Construction

TOKYO, Aug. 10.—Protesting because the naval estimates are prepared solely by the Ministry of the Navy instead of by the Cabinet, Osaka Asahi insists that Japan should curtail the naval construction program and "not allow itself to be dragged into a shipbuilding competition."

The Asahi says no other paper has commented on the proposed construction of auxiliary ships costing 138,000,000 yen during the five years from 1925 because British and American naval plans greatly affect the strength of the Japanese Navy. It points out that the revival of the Singapore base and the American maneuvers, plus British and American shipbuilding, constitutes a menace to Japan, for which reason Japan has drafted its present plan. It continues:

Cool judgement reveals that Japan's plan has a grave bearing on the international situation in the Far East. British and American plans for ship construction proposed not to consider a probable enemy, although we do not doubt that a severe competition is going on among

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Alaska Building  
Eliot 0918 Seattle, Washington

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In convenient tubes. Order today and we will send you a tube by mail for 55c, postage prepaid. Special offer—6 tubes for \$3.00.

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On sale in New York at  
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FAIRCHILD SIMON & Co.  
Sole, Fifth Ave.

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## AMERICANS LAUD BRITISH SYSTEM

Remarkable Progress Noted  
in Matter of Adult Education in Prisons

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Aug. 10.—"I regard as particularly important the marked development of adult education in British prisons during the last three years," said T. Spencer Miller of the National Society for Penal Reform in the United States to The Christian Science Monitor representative regarding the progress in the English penal system. Mr. Miller said he considered it remarkable.

"Everybody develops differently," said Mr. Miller. "One of the factors of delinquency is represented in the starvation of the prisoners' environment. The prison's function, as the center of rehabilitation, is to provide those things necessary to his development, of which he has been starved."

Discussing the growing appreciation of adult probation in Great Britain, James P. Ramsey, Boston, Mass., chief probation officer to the Massachusetts Superior Court, told the Monitor representative that probation was the best alternative to imprisonment, if wisely carried out.

**Not a Panacea for All Crime**  
But probation was not the panacea for all crimes, he said. Regarding an estimate of successes, he said that 62 per cent of his cases made good. In regard to payment of fines, he believed his court's system the right one, namely to open an account with the probationed offender, and keep in touch with him until the amount of liability is paid.

Asked whether probation made things too easy, he replied that, he believed his court's system the right one, namely to open an account with the probationed offender, and keep in touch with him until the amount of liability is paid.

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**FLOOR TOPS OREGON EXPORTS**  
SALEM, Ore., Aug. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Oregon exports for the first three months of 1925 were valued at \$2,228,617.

**"Say It With Flowers"**  
Arthur Langhans  
FLORIST  
MEMBER FLORIST TELEGRAPHIC DELIVERY ASSOCIATION  
1217 Chapline Street, Wheeling, W. Va.  
Lodges—Clubs—Sunday School Classes  
ENJOY A DAY'S OUTING TO  
PROVINCETOWN  
Pilgrims' First Landing  
S. S. DOROTHY BRADFORD SAILS  
From Long Wharf, foot of State St., at 9:30  
Daily, 10 o'clock Sundays and Holidays,  
at 12 o'clock. Round-trip One Way  
MUSIC—Refreshments—Staterooms

**MOORE & HARROUN**  
Lawyers  
Alaska Building  
Eliot 0918 Seattle, Washington

**Lucille Buhl**  
Cleansing Cream  
A delightful cleansing cream that cleans the skin more thoroughly than soap and water. Indispensable to the motorist or traveler for removing embedded dust and refreshing the skin.  
In convenient tubes. Order today and we will send you a tube by mail for 55c, postage prepaid. Special offer—6 tubes for \$3.00.

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was quite sure it did not, for should the probationer not comply with the conditions, a very substantial penalty might result. "A probation officer must, above all, be a friend to those in his charge, seek to put them in the way of such work and environment as would best enable them to retain their position."

**Lord Haldane's Address**  
A notable event of the closing sessions of the Prison Congress was "Viscount Haldane's address on 'The Meaning of Punishment.' Punishment, he said, must have either a retributory or a reformatory significance, and in this latter view the capital penalty must be ruled out. The idea of a new penal system, punishment as an act of reparation afforded a new opportunity of doing good and kindness in making this intelligible to the prisoner. It was no question of credits, it was no less a question than that of high moral influence. The criminal must be led to admit, that not only had he been a fool, but also he had been a sinner, and rightly served in the eyes of decent people. It was now realized when the offender's term was up, he would be thrown on the world, and the duty of doing something to fit himself for re-entry into social life was as much a duty as the duty of the State.

**Boarding Out Children**  
The outstanding resolution passed at the final session recommended the boarding-out of children who had been convicted, in selected families with obligation on the foster family to complete the education so that they could earn their living. These families or recognized societies should be under public control. A recommendation was also accepted that this should apply to homeless or abandoned children. Other resolutions dealt with the separation of less criminal prisoners from others, the separation of juvenile courts from adults and the payment of money for work done, such payment to be applied for the prisoner's benefit.

**Historic Drum, Used in Three Wars, to Become Museum Exhibit**  
Records Show It Was Made in England in 1712 and Captured During the Revolution—Will Be Preserved by Norwich University

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence)—An ancient drum that was made in England more than two centuries ago and which was carried through three American wars has become a prized possession of Norwich University. This relic, rich in historical significance, was presented to the university by William W. Holden of Northfield, a veteran of the Civil War. It will be placed in the museum in Carnegie Hall which is already crowded with many objects of rare historical interest.

Despite the fact that the drum saw service in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War, it is a good story of preservation. The entire drum is that of the original drum. Roughly painted on the inside of the framework appear the name of the maker, E. A. Hells; the name of his home city, London, England; and the year of the drum's construction, 1712. This information, together with the data that has been maintained concerning the war record of the relic, serves to establish with unquestionable authenticity the history of the drum.

The drum found its way to America during the Revolutionary War when it was brought to Boston by the English troops. It was taken from the British at the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. It then came into the possession of Oliver Davis of Windsor, Vt., an American drummer, who was serving with the Colonial troops. This Vermont carried it through the Revolution.

A few years after the close of the Revolution, the elder Davis gave the drum to his son, Oliver Davis Jr., of Windsor. A short time later, Lyman Boutwell, a Barre friend of young Davis, received the drum as a gift. Then came the war of 1812 with a new opportunity for the drum to do service despite the fact that it was reaching its one hundredth birthday.

It was carried by Bial Persons of Barre, a young lad who entered the second war with England as a drummer. On his return from service, he presented the drum to Eli Boutwell of Barre. The latter, however, did not attach much value to the gift even though it had already become of historical worth. He sold it for \$5. The buyer was Eli Holden of Barre, grandfather of W. W. Holden. Eli Holden gave the drum to his son, Lyman. It was the latter, together with another drummer, Leonard Persons, both of whom entered the service from Northfield, who carried the drum through the Civil War, the third and last conflict in which it was used.

After the war, Lyman Holden gave the drum to his nephew, William W. Holden, who has had possession of it ever since. Mr. Holden, now more than 80 years of age, desires that the relic be preserved and for that reason he has presented it to the university. With it, he also gave a pair of drumsticks, his own handiwork.

**NORTH CAROLINA TAX REVENUE SHOWS GAIN**  
RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 4.—The North Carolina Department of Revenue collected \$727,875 in taxes, exclusive of automobile taxes, in the month of July, as compared with \$187,379 collected in July, 1924.

The 1925 collections include about \$200,000 collected in insurance taxes and \$150,000 in bus line taxes, which were not available in 1924, but the will be much heavier than in 1924. Inheritance taxes jumped from \$140,000 to \$258,000; license taxes from \$100,000 to \$205,000; franchise taxes from \$60,000 to \$120,000, and income taxes from \$15,000 to \$40,000.

**Make Your Own Candies at Home**  
Easy to learn.  
"Simply delicious."  
For information address  
The Mary Willis Freeman  
School of Modern Candy Making  
42 Tiffany Boulevard, Newark, N. J., U. S. A.

**MOTHS**  
RENT BY ANTI-MOTH CONTAINERS—hangs in closet. Pure. Woolens, all clothing, protected. No gold storage. No moth, no moth, no moth. Satisfaction or money back. Price \$2.00 by mail. RENTON SALES CO., 44 Broadfield St., BOSTON, MASS.

**OXFORD BIBLES**  
A Half-Century Edition  
of the  
**OXFORD BIBLE**  
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## BRITISH EAGERLY HEAR TRUTH ABOUT AMERICAN PROHIBITION

Willis J. Abbot, Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, Grateful for Praise of Paper at London Meeting to Welcome Americans Identified With Cause

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 24.—The growing power of the temperance cause and its world-wide influence, the true working of prohibition in the United States, the good will of England and America, and the gratitude of temperance workers for the impartial and sincere friendship of a great daily newspaper, were outstanding points voiced in an atmosphere of deep enthusiasm at the Caxton Hall this week.

The meeting, which was attended by some hundreds of workers, was arranged by W. Bingham, well known in insurance circles and a British member of the executive council of the World League Against Alcoholism. Its object was to accord a welcome to several Americans identified with the temperance cause. Willis J. Abbot, editor of The Christian Science Monitor, James Cavender, chief of police, Des Moines, Ia.; William E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson and Edward J. Richardson, newly appointed special representative in England of the World League, were the honored guests.

In the large room of the Caxton Hall which was filled with friendly faces and bright with unusually tasteful floral decorations, and gay refreshment tables, Mr. Bingham, the host of the evening, welcomed Mr. Abbot and the other guests.

Unity in a Common Cause  
The spontaneity with which the whole assembly rose and cheered in confirmation of the words of welcome spoken by the host was an impressive sign of the way in which the men and women of England and the United States are being drawn together in a cause which stands above all national and political distinctions. Special speeches of welcome were made by Lord Clwyd, president of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Movement, Lady Lawson, Sir George Paish, the Rev. Henry Carter, Miss Agnes Slack, and Mr. Scrymgeour.

In response Mr. Abbot expressed his deep sense of gratitude for the kindly words which had been spoken of The Christian Science Monitor. He said that in coming to England he felt as a son returning to a mother, and he came to report the work which the sons and daughters of England were doing beyond the seas to break down the evil which had so long corrupted and enslaved the world. He denied emphatically reports that prohibition had bred contempt of the law, or educated a new class of law-breakers.

That it was evaded notoriously and scandalously in certain sections and among certain classes, he admitted, and he deplored the fact that the class which by wealth, education and social standing ought really to stand forth as defenders of law and good order furnished a large part of the violators. But over a great part of the United States the enforcement of the law was automatic—there was no thought of evasion. And even in the great cities in which evasion was most common it was elusive and subterranean.

Rum Lurks in the Dark

In New York and Chicago one might walk the streets for days and see no sign of a place where liquor could be purchased. It was no longer thrust upon the attention of the individual. A man determined to get a drink and willing to pay extortionate prices for it, could probably gratify his appetite, but he would have to resort to the sneaking and underhand methods by which any other offense against the law is committed. Even with inadequate enforcement, the effect of the law upon social and economic conditions in the United States was most beneficial. Employees are steadily becoming more efficient, and the speaker paid an earnest tribute to the good faith and vigor with which Great Britain had co-operated in the task of breaking up smuggling of liquor on the high seas.

In conclusion, the speaker declared that as the drunken man did not compete with the sober man, so the drinking nation was handicapped in competition with a nation of teetotallers.

Mr. Cavender then gave graphic testimony to the benefits derived from abolishing alcohol from his personal experience as well as from his position as chief of police of Des Moines. A native of South Yorkshire, England, he started life in the mines and rolling mills of that neighborhood, and had grown up under the influence of drink among men who never drew a sober breath.

Prohibition His Opportunity  
Emigrating later to the United States he eventually landed in Iowa, which was partly under prohibition law, and therefore it was difficult to

get liquor. This gave him a chance and he joined the church, obtained profitable employment, becoming a bookkeeper at the Central Police Station. He had now risen to be chief of police and could testify to the improved civic conditions since the closing of the saloons. Des Moines now enjoys the reputation of having more home owners per capita than any city in the United States. Moreover, it has recently put up three very handsome public school buildings costing more than \$1,000,000.

William E. Johnson showed how the belief that temperance can be procured by regulating the sale of liquor will eventually share the fate of all other "mistaken ideas" in human history. The thought that commerce could be promoted by authorizing piracy was eliminated by the prohibitory action of the British fleet. Britain also attacked the custom of authorizing slavery in the name of liberty on the grounds that a man had the right to be a slave if he wanted to and another man had the right to own one. One by one the other nations followed England's example. Britain first tackled public gambling and licensed vice in the same way.

Now the great campaign against alcohol is being led by America. The nations are beginning to prohibit when they stop the sale of liquor for 15 hours out of 24. America has merely completed the prohibition law.

Labor Banks Under Prohibition  
E. J. Richardson told how one of the most striking signs of the benefits of prohibition in the United States was the springing up of labor banks. Prior to 1920 there was none, and now there are between 30 and 40. The first started with resources of \$600,000 and in three years has increased its funds to \$25,000,000. He also paid a tribute to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States, which for 40 years exerted all its efforts to bring about individual state legislation requiring the exclusion of saloons from the evil effects of alcohol and the demoralizing influence of the saloons. The direct result of this has been that when the present generation grew up to be voters they settled the question of saloons in drink and the saloon. The next generation will not know what a saloon is.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor, glimpsed a most encouraging afterglow of the meeting in learning from Mr. Bingham that he has received many letters from people present, saying how much they had been helped, both by the facts presented to them and the atmosphere of enthusiasm which inspired the gathering.

MAINE BLUEBERRY CROP WELL HANDLED

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 10.—F. P. Washburn, Commissioner of Agriculture, has arrived from a 10 days' trip among the blueberry canners and growers in Washington County, and reports a fair crop rapidly coming to maturity. Canning in some factories began in a small way on Aug. 1 and practically all factories are now running. The crop is fair to good in western Washington County and lighter in the east.

"We are much pleased," said Mr. Washburn, "with the efforts being made by the canners to improve and perfect the quality of their output. Everywhere new machinery is being put in for washing and cleaning the berries, often at great expense. Practically all factories have asked for state inspection, and we are preparing to answer their requests."

NEW SALEM POWER LINE

SALEM, Ore., Aug. 2 (Special Correspondence).—With the completion of a \$150,000 power line from Newberg to Salem this city will be served by four power lines representing an investment of \$1,192,974 in the vicinity of Salem. A high tension switching and transformer station is being erected in West Salem at a cost of \$65,000. Distribution lines have been increased in the last few years and more than 800 farm homes in the district are operated by electricity.

GOES TO LEHIGH

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 10 (P).—Dr. Metcalf Smith, a native of this city, has been appointed professor of English and head of the English department at Lehigh University. He will assume his new duties on Sept. 1. Dr. Smith, who is a graduate of Amherst, has been head of the English department at the University of Wyoming since 1921.

## World News in Brief

Geneva (P).—It is announced from Zermatt that the Royal Academy of Science at Amsterdam has planned the scientific examination of the sun's rays from a station on the Cornegrat, situated at an altitude of 9600 feet. The expedition will be headed by J. Van der Bilt, of the Dutch Academy of Science.

Berlin (P).—American treasury agents will not be accorded diplomatic privileges in connection with their investigations of German exports to the United States. This statement is made by the Berlin Tageblatt, which adds that the German Government has decided to follow the precedent set by other European governments in this respect.

Rome (P).—Plans are being made here for the establishment of an air line service between Barcelona, Spain and Constantinople, the planes touching at Genoa, Rome, Naples, Brindisi and Athens. This service will be linked with other proposed lines from Italy to Tripoli and to Southern Russia.

Calcutta, Calh. (P).—Figures released by the United States immigration office here showed that 9,830,708 persons passed through the Calcutta-Mexico international port during the fiscal year of 1924-25. Exports to Mexico during the period of July 1, 1924, to July 1, 1925, aggregated \$4,068,421 and collections at the port were \$215,639.

Rome (P).—King Victor Emanuel and the Premier, Benito Mussolini, accompanied by several other prominent officials, will embark from Leghorn to follow the great maneuvers of the Italian fleet beginning Aug. 23 in the waters between Sardinia and Sicily.

Turin (P).—The departure of the squadron of Italian airplanes which will fly to Moscow and return has been set for August 20. The itinerary covers a distance of nearly 7000 miles and provides for stops in the capitals of six countries.

Havana (P).—A committee headed by Dr. Oswald D. Guerrero, newspaperman and politician, is raising funds for the erection of a statue of George Washington. It is proposed to place the statue a short distance from the Maine monument.

Chautauqua, N. Y. (P).—During the meetings of the convention of the Fine Arts in Religion held at Chautauqua assembly under the leadership of H. Augustine Smith, of Boston University, and musical director of Chautauqua, there was formed the Chautauqua Association of the Fine Arts in Religion with 50 charter members.

Williamsport, Pa. (P).—More than 2500 delegates representing 50,000 members will gather here in September for the annual convention of the Isaac Walton League of America. The Pennsylvania division of the league will be organized at the time.

## "I Didn't Raise My Dough Boy to Be a Soldier"

By Morris



Courtesy Springfield (Mass.) Union

## 'GAS' DROPS TO 19 CENT LEVEL

Competition Continues Keen and Even Further Decline Is Predicted

Price-cutting competition between operators of independent gasoline filling stations, some of them operating pumps and selling gasoline procured from the large oil companies, has accelerated until this morning several stations along Massachusetts Avenue and in other parts of the city have reduced their price to 19 cents a gallon.

Last week, when the Jockey Company, Standard Oil, the Gulf Refining Company, and other large operators reduced their retail price from 26 to 24 cents a gallon, the reason they advanced for the drop was that independent stations, by cutting to 24 or 22 cents a gallon, had forced them to lower. Now the new low level of 19 or 20 cents makes many motorists think that the same competitive process is likely to happen all over again with a subsequent reduction in the large companies' price.

Rhode Island Price Cut

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 10 (Special).—What is described as the beginning of a price war on gasoline in this State opened this morning with two companies announcing cuts of 2 cents per gallon. The Mexican Petroleum Company gave notice of a reduction in tank wagon prices of 2 cents. The Lamson Oil Company, one of the larger "independents," at the same time, put in force a filling station reduction of 2 cents. The prevailing tank wagon price since late in May has been 22 cents, an increase coming with the new state gasoline tax law's going into effect. The filling station price generally is 27 cents.

New York Price Drops

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (P).—Gasoline was reduced 2 cents a gallon by the Standard Oil Company of New York today in New York and New England, making the tank wagon price 20 cents a gallon. The previous price change by this company was an advance of 1 cent in May.

Springfield Gas Cut

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 8 (P).—The first break in the local gasoline price "war" which has been in effect for several weeks came today when the Mexican Petroleum Company announced a cut in the tank wagon price from 22 to 20 cents a gallon.

PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL CAMP

PHOENIX, Ariz., Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence).—Under an executive order, the Phoenix Indian Industrial School is to have a vacation and week-end camp for the benefit of its pupils. A half-section of land in the western end of Paradise Valley, six miles north of the school, has been selected by John B. Brown, superintendent, to be used as a recreational center. There is expectation that the grant will be made permanent at the next session of Congress, possibly with a small grant for erection of the necessary buildings and equipment.

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## INDIAN DAY RELICS SOUGHT AT CHICAGO

Field Museum Sponsoring Search in Mid-West States

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Representative articles of domestic and ceremonial life of various Indian tribes that once owned and ruled Chicago and vicinity are to be collected and preserved by Field Museum of Natural History here.

M. G. Chandler, descendant of John Elliot, apostle to the Indians, will leave Chicago shortly and search the middle west for material. It is announced by Stanley Field, president of the Museum.

In the quest for preserving as completely as possible relics significant of the life of these tribes, Mr. Chandler will visit Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska reservations of Pottawatomie, Fox, Winnebago, Kickapoo, and Ojibwa Indians. He first will go to the Fox community at Tama, near Cedar Rapids, Ia., and later will visit the Pottawatomie reservation at Mayetta, Kan., the Winnebago reservation, Nebraska, and the Kickapoo and Ojibwa settlements.

Dr. Berthold Lafer, museum curator of anthropology, said, "Bead and porcupine quill work, woven bags, costumes, utensils, weapons and ceremonial paraphernalia which Mr. Chandler probably will collect will add materially to the museum's mid-western Indian collection. Though the tribes now are scattered and from the standpoint of the ethnologist, are dwindling, there is still much interesting material on the reservations to illustrate the Indian's primitive life."

Financing of the project is from a trust fund recently established in the museum by Julius Rosenwald.

LORD BYNG RETURNS FROM NORTHERN TRIP

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 8 (P).—After journeying thousands of miles through the farthestmost regions of Canada's northern hinterland, Baron Byng, Governor-General of Canada today was on his way back to civilization. No similar trip has ever before been undertaken by a Governor-General of the Dominion. The party encountered many of the hardships experienced by the scattered population of that region and came into personal contact with native Eskimos, Indians and members of missionary and trading outposts.

The party stopped at an Eskimo fishing camp near Kittiguituit, near the mouth of the Mackenzie River, in the Arctic Circle.

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## OFF-ROAD STAND SELLS FOR LESS

It Pays to Leave Main Traveled Highway If You Seek Lowest Prices

NORTH SCITUATE, R. I., Aug. 10 (Special).—Just around the corner, off the state highway, with the maturing of Rhode Island gardens, has sprung up a new type of wayside market. Scores of them have been counted in the last week-end. They are usually within 100 feet of the garden from which the produce is sold. The prices which prevail compare favorably with the wholesale produce quotations.

Asked if he could make his stand pay in such an out-of-the-way place, the proprietor of one of the markets, sheltered from the sun by a canvas across poles supported by four poles from the nearby woods, replied: "Yes, I make it pay and hire two men to help me. The first day I opened, only two or three cars stopped to buy. The next day, at one time, I had a string of 15 cars waiting for us to gather more vegetables. These backwoods garden markets are not making the mistake of the wayside market man who lost trade because he charged such outrageous prices. We sell at wholesale and get our stuff marketed. We don't have to cart it out to the main road."

"One family finds us and spreads it through the neighborhood where our stand is. Last week-end I sold 14 bushels of cucumbers at the price of two for 5 cents. You can drive down the road 500 feet, turn off into any one of those cart paths and get all the sugar blueberries you want to pick. When you come back your vegetables will be nice and fresh. I'll save them for you."

The blueberries at this wayside market were considerably cheaper than at the first wayside market at which the car stopped.

The wayside dealer pointed through the gap in the woods, where, he said, the corn was getting ready for next Saturday and the price "will be right."

Aside from that the side road is prettier than the main state road and there are no "hot dog" signs and billboards along the way.

ELECTRIC AUTO-LITE CO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 5 (Special Correspondence).—Not far from the Electric Auto-Lite Company of this city for the second quarter were \$75,025 after depreciation but before federal taxes. This is an increase of 154 per cent over the corresponding period last year. After taxes the earnings for the half year were more than \$156 a share.

## Bell-Founding Art Restored; New Carillons for Americas

Singing Tower Center to Shift to Western World With Installations in New York and Ottawa—Makers Again Tuning Harmonics Accurately

Rediscovery of the art of producing bells with correctly tuned harmonics will do away, within the next few generations, with the toleration anywhere of bells whose harmonics are not correctly tuned, in the opinion of Frederick C. Mayer, organist and choirmaster at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., according to a belief expressed by him to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor upon Mr. Mayer's return from Cobasset, whether he had gone to hear the now famous St. Stephen's Church carillon played by M. Kamel Lefevre, assistant to Jef Denyn, carillonneur at St. Rombold's in Malines, Belgium.

Mr. Mayer, in recent years, has tested and recorded the harmonics of 250 bells, whose casting dates ranged from 1380 to 1923, and which were made by the leading bell-founders of the United States, France, Belgium, Holland and England. The best bells, musically speaking, were made nearly 300 years ago in Flanders where a school of bell-founding, headed by two brothers, Franz and Peter Hemony, men of remarkable skill who literally raised bell founding to an art, was located.

Art of Bell Founding

The art of bell founding of the Hemony standard became well-nigh lost in the centuries succeeding their time until within the present generation, when English bell makers have succeeded in restoring tuned harmonics to their bells by the aid of modern machinery, skill, elaborate experiments and determination to regain the perfection that had been lost. Mr. Mayer explained: "For carillons it is absolutely essential that the principal harmonics of each bell be in perfect tune, since carillons, like all real music, depends essentially upon harmony in addition to the factors of rhythm and melody. In our cities today it is even required by common consent that sturdy curdles and hand organs be in tune."

The tuning of a bell is unaltered by the march of centuries; it must, therefore, leave the foundry in tune if it is to sound in tune wherever it rings. Fortunately bells can always be recast at a fairly low cost, offering thereby opportunity for returning, which process is now going on

in England at a surprising rate. From a cultural and artistic aspect whose influence has tremendous potentiality in a community. A carillon such as the new one now being installed in the Park Avenue Baptist Church, whose bells I had the honor of testing in England a month ago, becomes intrinsically the property of its community, as witness the exceedingly old tradition in Belgium and Holland which has formally made the position of carillonneur in any city a municipal post.

Carillons' Influence

Regular public concerts are given and it is the worthy and dramatic example of those low country communities which has been followed since the advent in the United States of replicas of the oldest carillons of Europe. It is touching there to see the deep affection and pride with which the people regard their carillons and carillonneurs. It is well known that the carillons of Belgium are inseparably bound with the splendid patriotism of that country, patriotism such as has in recent years commanded the admiration of the world.

If there exists any form of more wholesome recreation for a community than carillon concerts, reaching as many thousands of people, it would be hard to imagine what can be and still harder to point out to the individual who has witnessed the sociological effect of such concerts in countries where carillon music is known and loved. Announcement has just been made that the Canadian Government has contracted for the installation of a great carillon of 53 bells as a war memorial in the Victory Tower, the crowning height of the magnificent new Houses of Parliament in Ottawa.

I believe that with the acquisition of the Park Avenue carillon, which will be played in recital about the first of September by Anton Bries, the young son of Gustav Bries, organist and carillonneur of Antwerp Cathedral, who has accepted a permanent appointment as resident carillonneur, and the forthcoming installation of the Ottawa carillon, the center of the carillon world will have gravitated to the Western Hemisphere within the amazingly short period of a few years. Thus, the New World will possess the best of the art of man can produce today in carillons, something which in artistic possibilities and wholesome influence it is impossible to overestimate.



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## Family's \$10 Wage Helps Germany Dominate Toy Trade

Father, Mother and Children Put in Every Spare Hour Every Day, Including Sunday

NUERNBERG, July 20.—Lowest possible wages are one of the principal means of the German toy industry for underselling its foreign competitors, especially the American toy industry. This not only applies to the home workers, but also to the men and women working in factories. The toy manufacturers much prefer employing women to men because their wage rates are lower and special preference is given to girls under 18 whose piecework rates are 10 per cent below those of other women and to those who are young, work more rapidly. Thus about 20,000 women are employed by the toy factories in and around Nuernberg, the center of Germany's toy industry and incidentally of the toy industry of the world.

**Basic Rate Is Low**  
The basic piecework rate for women so far as they live in towns is 30 pfennigs or about 7 cents per hour. If she works hard a woman can earn up to 24 marks or less than \$6 per week. From this amount about 3 marks are deducted for taxes and insurance so that she actually can receive a maximum wage of about \$5 per week. Girls under 18 would receive 10 per cent less or about 18 marks or \$4.25.  
In order to earn these \$5 or \$6 weekly the women must work with utmost speed for eight or nine hours daily. It is interesting to see rows and rows of women and young girls sitting at long tables in stuffy workshops with heads bent over their work, repeating with flying hands one and the same operation over and over again, often thousands of times each day, never looking up, never speaking a word lest they should slacken in speed.

**Family Works at Home**  
Many factories farm out part of their work to home workers who fetch the parts from the factory and fit them together, whereby the entire family including the children assist. The home workers are paid per piece regardless of how many hours were needed for the work or how many persons participated in it. If the weekly earnings were divided by the number of working hours often a wage rate of 10 pfennigs or 2½ cents per hour would result.

In Nuernberg the writer had occasion to visit a home worker's family, consisting of seven persons, namely, the man and his wife and her sister and four children of 6, 9, 12, and 13 years of age. The work they had to do was to fix a little disk holding a miniature train onto a square of tin and to fix a strip of tin across it, resembling at one end a station and at the other end a tunnel. The disk could revolve and thus the train passed through the station and tunnel alternately. For this work seven operations were needed and they received 22 pfennigs or about 5 cents for 144 completed pieces, a work for which two hours would be needed if one person did it alone. In the week preceding the visit the family had earned 9.70 marks or about \$2.25. This appeared to be the average amount they received a week.

**No Rest Even on Sunday**  
The woman worked practically the whole day from early in the morning until late in the night doing her housework, cooking, shopping, washing, and sewing in spare moments. The husband who worked during the day in a factory helped in the evening. The three eldest children went to school in the morning, did their lessons in the afternoon until about 5 o'clock, and then sat down to help their parents with the work until about 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening. Not even on Sundays they rested; on the contrary, this day on which the man and the children were free was made use of in order to work in advance. The children showed unmistakable signs of undernourishment and overwork all being small, pale and thin. This is only one typical case of hundreds of similar ones.  
About 80 home-worker families are employed in this way by the factory in question. They must fetch the parts themselves, use their own tools or boxes and must deliver them again to the factory. Often they must wait for a couple of hours before they receive them. The dragging of the heavy boxes up "the three flights of narrow stairs" the woman told the writer, often made her more tired than a whole day's work.

**Total Weekly Earnings \$10**  
Her husband earns about 20 marks per week in the factory in which he works; moreover, the family lets a room for three marks per week so that their total earnings amount to about 42 marks or \$10 weekly for which three grown-up people must work the entire day and half the night and the children must give up their free time. When asked how she feeds and clothes such a large family on this amount the woman gave the writer the following rough estimate of her weekly expenditure:

2 pounds meat ..... 1.80  
21 pounds potatoes ..... 1.32  
25 pounds bread ..... 9.00  
14 pounds butter & 3½ pounds cheese ..... 7.00  
1 pound lard ..... 2.50  
10½ liters milk ..... 3.15  
Sour milk ..... 1.40  
4½ pounds sugar ..... 2.50  
2 pounds corn coffee ..... 0.78  
Coal ..... 1.20  
Rent ..... 3.00  
Instalment payment on clothes for children ..... 6.00

As will be seen not a penny is left over for extras. The last item she said apologetically was due to the fact that a few clothes had to be bought for the children since they had nothing more to wear, and the husband added that he did not know how he should ever be able to keep the shoes of the children in order, one of whom generally came home every week with a fresh hole in one of the soles.

Similar to the miners' wives in the Ruhr district with whom the writer

we parents must step back and go hungry.  
Her chief concern was that she could not give her children more. When their school made an excursion some time ago she could hand only 10 pfennigs each to the two elder ones and 8 pfennigs to the younger one.

The girl in this family lets a furnished room to 12 years old and works in one of the factories operating a press. She receives a piecework wage of from 11 to 13 marks per week, of which she pays 3 marks rent. Since the family is not able to let her take part in its meals, having scarcely enough for themselves, this girl must purchase her own food for the remaining 9 marks.

## PURPOSES OF LITTLE ENTENTE DISCUSSED AT WILLIAMSTOWN

Felix Valyi Says Arrangement Is Hindrance to Equilibrium of Central Europe—Sir Robert Borden to Give Address at Institute

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 10 (AP)—The Little Entente, made up of Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia, is maintaining a spirit of distrust in central Europe, Felix Valyi of Paris, editor of the Revue Politique Internationale, and a native of Hungary, said at a round table conference of the Institute of Politics.

"There is no such thing as a Hungarian peril," he said. "There is a question of progress or reaction in the Valley of the Danube, and the Hungarian people need some time to adapt themselves to new conditions since the war. But the very existence of the Little Entente is a hindrance to a better understanding among the nations of central Europe. The Little Entente represents new forces of oppression combined to obstruct the way to a solution of international problems by friendly hands. It intends to maintain by military force a state of disequilibrium between races and hinder the free play of economic forces. The problems of European equilibrium cannot be solved on geographic grounds."

**Imperialism Denied**  
Denial that France is using her relations with the members of the Little Entente for imperialistic purposes was made by Charles Pergier, former Czechoslovakian Commissioner at Washington at another round table conference. He said that Senator Antonio Cippico of Italy had implied this in a recent lecture here.

"The Little Entente is nothing more than an understanding for the defense of the frontiers of the peace treaty."

**FIVE-MILLION-DOLLAR STORE FOR WINNIPEG**

City Co-operates With Hudson's Bay Company's Program

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The Hudson's Bay Company, one of the oldest trading firms in the world, has decided to build a new department store in Winnipeg, according to an announcement made by Charles V. Sale, governor of the company, who came from England to confer with Canadian officials of the company and Winnipeg City Council on the matter. According to previous announcements made by the company, the proposed store will cost in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000, and will be one of the finest on the continent. The announcement to build follows the decision of the city council to undertake the construction of the Mall, or Memorial Boulevard as it is to be known. This will be a wide thoroughfare, extending from Portage Avenue, the city's principal street, to the Parliament Buildings on Broadway, and forming a suitable approach from downtown to this handsome new edifice, which cost of the present government more than \$8,000,000. Construction of Memorial Boulevard also will mark the inauguration of a cross-town highway. Several streets are to be run into the boulevard, which eventually will form the principal link of a new highway running through the city.

The decision of the Hudson's Bay Company to build is welcomed generally in the city, and it is heralded as the beginning of the first big construction boom since pre-war days. R. J. Shore, chairman of the city council's mall committee, states that the company's lead will mean that \$7,000,000 worth of apartment and business block construction will follow in the neighborhood of Memorial Boulevard.

**TOURS TO THE NORTHWEST**  
WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 2 (Special Correspondence)—A series of tours to Port Nelson, terminal of the Hudson Bay Railway, is being arranged by the North Country Tourist Association to promote interest in the road's completion. R. H. Webb, Mayor of Winnipeg, has written to hundreds of business men in Canada and the United States urging them to join one of these excursions. The first of these tours will start from Winnipeg, Aug. 21, and the second Aug. 31.

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## Boston-New York Air Line Waits for Landing Fields

Service to Havana and St. Paul, Minn., Planned—Twin Engines Insure Safety

Service on the proposed Boston-New York-St. Paul and the Boston-Havana air routes will begin with the completion of the landing fields, Col. Harold S. Hartney, Director of the Atlantic Coast Air Line, announced following the private flying exhibition which the Yorktown, the Sikorsky twin-engine airplane, considered to be one of the best equipped passenger machines yet devised, showed that the plane is fitted, as planned, with the most modern aeronautical equipment.

Aeronautical experts who rode on the Yorktown were convinced that the double-engine feature is thoroughly feasible, and marks a significant advance in safe and comfortable aerial transportation. The exhibition showed that the plane is equipped with spacious lounging seats and compartments in which the passengers may walk up and down, can maintain a straight and level course with one engine entirely cut out.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was among those to take a flight in the Sikorsky airplane. Access to the passenger cabin is through a door on each side and the interior presents a most comfortable and spacious appearance. Seats for passengers are arranged along each side of the compartment which is surrounded on both sides and in front by large windows enabling a perfect view outward and downward in all directions. This is an important feature in the airplane designed for the carriage of passengers over long distances. The passengers were shown most beautiful scenery to be seen than that from above.

**Carries Ten Passengers**

The Sikorsky plane, built by the Sikorsky Aero Engineering Corporation of New York City, is a large airplane constructed almost entirely of steel and duralumin, and capable of carrying 10 passengers. Two engines placed on the wings, one on each side of the body of the plane, develop 400 horsepower each and drive the airplane at a speed of 100 miles per hour, while the passengers, each seated in a small armchair in the cabin view the sweeping landscape beneath with comfort and ease.

The future of commercial aviation is entirely dependent upon the ability of the organization to maintain reliable and safe service at all times. The possibilities of engine failure have always stood out glaringly. The use of two engines has long been put forward as a means for obtaining immunity from the effects of engine failure.

Prior to leaving the ground in the test flight on Saturday, Mr. Sikorsky was requested to demonstrate

the airplane's ability to fly and maintain a straight and level course with one engine completely cut out. The effect was interesting. During the course of the flight and without any warning the port engine stopped and merely idled over. An immediate inspection of the altimeter, one of which is fitted in a conspicuous place in the cabin for the interest of passengers, showed that very little height, if any at all, was being lost as a result of the loss of power supplied by the now dead engine.

**One Engine Sufficient**  
After several minutes' flight under these conditions, the pilot switched on the port engine and repeated the procedure with the starboard engine cut out, and the result was the same. By watching carefully the shadow of the airplane on the ground, it was possible to satisfy oneself that the path of the flight was still that of a straight line, the rudders of the ship, which are of special design, proving themselves capable of maintaining a true course despite the offset pull of the single remaining motor.

In considering the problems of safety in flying, the questions of transportation by airplane or helicopter have only one-third more power than it actually requires, whereas the twin engine type, capable of maintaining level flight on either engine, has twice the power required. It would seem that the three-engine airplane is the type which should be developed for reliable commercial air transport.

Imperial Airways, Ltd., the concern now operating the British air transport lines on the European continent, have now on order some three-engine airplanes conforming to these requirements.

Noise is a feature in commercial transportation by airplane or helicopter. Attention is still being given to overcome the unpleasantness thus caused. In this respect, perhaps, the Sikorsky needs some improvement, for even in this case it is not very serious and conversation in flight is by no means impossible.

**BOSTON FAVORS RETURN POSTAL CARD RATE CUT**

(Continued from Page 1)

charge upon transient second class mail. Third class mail rates affected nine cents, who are curtailing their mailing, two to the extent of one-third and one as much as one-half; two are not curtailing circular mailing, though in one case it increases the cost by \$15,000 a year; one reported that with this curtailment, he gets less for the money spent and one claimed he would lose the small orders formerly secured by wide mail advertising. One man reported that he believed that tons of useless mail by the rate raise. One firm is saving money by sending blue prints, weighing from eight ounces to four pounds, by Parcel Post, as cheaper than the old third class.

Regarding the exempt third-class mail, two firms noted a disturbing effect upon the standard paper sizes and one has increased the size of his house organ to 24 pages. Another reported no effect, as their circular was already of 24 pages. Most firms replying to the chamber's letter, relay the cost of mailing to their customers, as far as fourth class mail is concerned. Twelve are not diverting their parcels to express companies. One of the 12 remarked that the service charge does not matter. Three are diverting parcels to express companies wherever cheaper. One of these is doing it because of the greater convenience in sending out his parcels. Another said the parcel post was too slow and unreliable so he was already using express. One

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## RURAL HIGH SCHOOL CHANGES FAVORED AFTER STATE SURVEY

Supervisor of Secondary Education Recommends Alternation of Subjects and Six-Six Plan in Effort to Broaden Courses and Lighten Teachers' Work

Alternation by means of which such subjects as physics will be given one year and chemistry the next, and the reorganization of the school system on the six-six plan, or six years in the elementary school and six in the secondary school, are recommended as a means of meeting certain unsatisfactory conditions in small high schools of the State by Frank P. Morse, supervisor of secondary education in the Massachusetts Department of Education. They come as a result of two years of work among the high schools of Massachusetts during which he has given special attention to the small or rural high school with a view to strengthening them and making them as efficient as possible.

Some of the most important problems in the high schools of the State in the limited curriculum, the large number of subjects per teacher, the lack of adequate supervision and the professional isolation of the teacher, and the high pupil cost. In some of the smallest high schools the subjects offered are almost entirely those required for preparation for college.

**Consolidation Approved**  
"It seems to me to be not possible for the two-teacher high school to make a satisfactory offering of courses," is difficult for a high school teacher to do this," Mr. Morse reports to the Commissioner of Education. He says: "From my observation, it is not until a high school has reached the stage of three or four teachers that the curriculum needs of the pupil can be dealt with in a manner at all adequate for modern conditions. The alternation of subjects is not an ideal scheme, but it has a good deal of value and is probably a necessity in small high schools."

**FISH RECEIPTS SHOW INCREASE**

June Totals of Three Ports Top Same Month of 1924

Receipts of fresh fish at Boston, Gloucester and Portland, Me., during the month of June, amounted to 20,363,743 pounds, valued at \$659,538. All of which was landed by American fishing vessels, making 743 trips, according to federal figures received at the Boston Fish Bureau.

These figures represent an increase of 44.2 per cent in quality and 16.14 per cent in value, as compared with the same month of 1924. The average price received by the fishermen for the landings of fresh fish in June was 3.24 cents per pound, as compared with 4.02 cents in June, 1924, a decrease of 19.4 per cent.

Cold storage holdings of fish in June, 31,958,879 pounds, represent an increase of 4,843,520 pounds, or 17.36 per cent as compared with July, 1924. Fish frozen during June amounted to 10,777,485 pounds or 2,645,154 pounds more than for the same month a year ago.

**FRASER RIVER FACES ENTIRE SALMON LOSS**

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The Fraser River has been so depleted of its sockeye salmon that it is producing only 10 per cent of its former salmon pack, according to the annual report of the British Columbia fisheries department.

Unless fishing is stopped entirely for a period of years the Fraser can never be rehabilitated or its present production increased, the report states. Profitable salmon fishing is now confined to the lower stretches of the river. Fisheries experts urge the total cessation of fishing so that the sockeye may have an opportunity of increasing.

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BRYAN MEMORIAL  
PLANS LAUNCHEDFriends Propose to Supplement  
Sum Provided for  
in Commoner's Will

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Although little less than a week has lapsed since he was laid to rest, friends of William Jennings Bryan are considering the erection of a suitable monument to replace the wooden slab that now marks his grave in Arlington National Cemetery.

The will of the commoner made a brief provision for "the use of such sum as my wife and children may deem proper for the purchase of a monument to mark my grave."

That this request, however, will be supplemented by contributions from his many friends and admirers seems most probable, especially in view of the announcement in Chicago of the launching of a nation-wide movement to obtain funds for the erection of a memorial.

Miss Dionessa Bryan Evans, who made the announcement in Chicago, said a site has been donated for a monument at Cleveland, Fla., but it is the belief here that this plan may be changed or another move started to aid in the erection of a shrine to Mr. Bryan in Washington.

Commoner's Will Benefits  
Relatives and Churches

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 10 (AP)—Written by himself not long before he left for the Scopes trial, the will of William Jennings Bryan, filed here in Dade County Probate Court, provided for the needs of his entire family and perpetuated his fight in the cause of religion by setting aside funds for various churches and for a military academy for boys under the supervision of some evangelical church.

Filled with characteristic Bryan phrases and idealisms, the will placed those close to him first in the distribution of his worldly possessions, but only a little ahead of the principles which he preached by voice and pen.

It was provided that Mary Baird Bryan, his wife, should receive all household furnishings and other personal belongings, in addition to one-third of the entire estate. His two daughters and son—Ruth Bryan Owen, Grace Bryan Hargreaves and William Jennings Bryan Jr.—are to receive one-fourth each of the residue after payment of specific bequests. The other fourth is divided among more distant relatives and the funds for "the entwining of the spiritual with the intellectual."

Latest estimates of the value of the estate put it at \$500,000. Mrs. Baird Bryan, the widow, was named executrix of her husband's estate by Probate Judge W. F. Blanton.

## Text of the Bryan Will

The text of the will said in part: In the name of God, farewell. Trusting for my salvation to the blood of Jesus Christ, I leave to my Redeemer, and relying on his promise for my hope of resurrection, I consign my body to the dust and commend my spirit to the God who gave it.

I, William Jennings Bryan, a citizen of Dade County, Florida, being of sound mind and memory, but conscious of the uncertainty of life, and desiring to make a just disposition of the worldly goods with which I have been blessed, do hereby make and annul all former wills by me made.

First: I give and bequeath to my beloved child, Ruth Bryan Owen, my wife, my congenial comrade and companion and my faithful helpmeet for more than forty years, all my household goods, jewelry, plate, library, automobile, etc., et cetera, to use, distribute or sell, according to her pleasure.

Second: I give and bequeath to my said wife a life estate in our home, Marymont, in Coconut Grove, Florida.

Fourth: I give and bequeath unto my said wife one-third of all the property, real, personal and mixed, which I possess at the time of my death.

Fifth: I give and bequeath to my beloved children, Ruth Bryan Owen, W. J. Bryan Jr. and Grace Bryan Hargreaves, one-fourth each of all the proceeds of my estate remaining after the payment of the bequest to my said wife and other bequests and expenses, but said bequests are made subject to the following provision, viz.: If any child resorts to the courts to break the provision of this will, the bequest to such child will be revoked by said act, and said child's portion will go into my estate to be divided among the other legatees.

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## Winding Streets of Boston's Downtown Commercial District

IMPORTS AT BOSTON  
SHOW BIG INCREASEGain Over Last Year Exceeds  
\$6,000,000

Heavy importations of merchandise at the port of Boston is reflected in official figures for July, compiled by local customs officials. Valuation of imports in the customs district of Massachusetts, largely the port of Boston, during July was \$30,860,579, compared with \$14,619,106 for the similar month a year ago. Duties collected in July totaled \$4,060,066.95, against \$2,319,730.28 for July 1922.

Further indication of improving conditions in foreign trade circles is seen in the large number of vessels on the way to Boston from all parts of the world. These include three steamers from African ports, one from Alexandria, Egypt; three from Australia or New Zealand; six from South America; 35 from the Far East and India; two from Antwerp, two from Glasgow, two from Hamburg, six from Liverpool, four from Mediterranean ports, one from Rotterdam and three from Scandinavian ports. In addition to these, about 15 steamers are en route here from the Pacific coast.

OFF-DUTY WORK LIMIT  
FOR CITY EMPLOYEES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 10 (Special)—Charles H. Beckwith, city solicitor, has ruled that the fire commission has authority to make rules regulating firemen while off duty to insure that their efficiency as fire-fighters will not be impaired, but not for any other purpose.

Many city employees in other departments often engage in outside pursuits, but nothing can be done to stop them if they are performing their city duties satisfactorily, Mr. Beckwith says. He admits that the rule adopted by the commission against arduous outside labor by firemen must of necessity be general, and that its interpretation would have to depend largely on the chief.

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Special Attention to Out of Town Clients

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Special arrangements have been made by The Christian Science Monitor to publish from time to time new airplane pictures of Boston taken by the Fairchild Aerial Camera Corporation, New York City. From the air, well-known landmarks look surprisingly strange, newer buildings take on a different aspect, and topography generally makes one think he sees a new country. New interest is added to aerial photography, for it is being used increasingly for city planning and zoning and forest surveys because of its speed, accuracy and economy. So from many angles the series offers unusual and interesting study.

From an aerial viewpoint the intensiveness of development which has taken place in Boston's downtown commercial district is very apparent. Great office buildings and commercial plants loom up, row on row, many of them splendid, new structures. As one takes to the air the smaller buildings become indistinct.

South Station, in the front center of the picture, is said to have more people pass through it daily than any other station in the world. Its size and arrangement is disclosed very clearly in the accompanying photograph, with the office building and roundabout forming a sort of facade about the front and sides of the train sheds. Few people, hurrying through the station to their train, have realized that the structure of the station was such as the air view reveals it to be.

The 28 tracks leaving the station converge into a smaller number just outside. Most people are not aware of the fact that South Station has a spacious lobby, nearly as large as the main level itself, unused for traffic. Two tracks already looped into the lower level, but they are not used. The cellar was planned and built

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and 1214-1218 G St., N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEDERAL COURT TRIES  
PADLOCK IN VERMONT

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 8 (Special)—Padlock control of five places in this town said to have been involved in violations of the national prohibition act is being undertaken by the United States District Court. This is the first instance of such action by the Federal Government in this State, although similar proceedings were had with success by the state court in Rutland a short time ago.

Temporary injunctions have been issued by the United States District Court against owners and occupants of certain North Street buildings.

Buy a ten-acre farm in Florida for \$500  
Easy terms. Land close by producing as high as \$2,000 an acre in celery.  
FULL INFORMATION  
MORGAN W. WICKERSHAM  
829 13th Street, Washington, D. C.

Will Provide Flag  
Presented to the office of the Surveyor of the Port, in the Customs House, by the will of Sergeant Martin H. Welch, who was employed in that office for about 50 years, a beautiful silk American flag and stand has just been set up in the quarters of Herman Hornel, surveyor. On the support is a metal plate with the following inscription: "Presented by Sergeant Martin H. Welch, in memory of his associates in Surveyor's office, 1873-1924." Sergeant Welch was a veteran of the Civil War, and served under several surveyors.

The Custom House tower, which looms up at the upper right, is not a "leaning tower of Boston"; it was the camera that tilted.  
A corner of Boston Common is visible at the upper left, with the State House on its hill beyond, and a bit of Beacon Street, Park Street

CANTILEVERS FOR  
COMFORT LOVERS  
Cantilever  
Shoe  
Second Floor, 1315 F Street, N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.MARINELLO SHOP  
HUDSON-ESSEX  
World's Largest Selling  
6-Cylinder CarsMORRISON'S  
TOP FASHIONABLE  
Influences

That's of Autumn  
in a manner truly  
Parisian, appear in  
our new tailored and  
dress hats.

The Palais Royal  
Washington, D. C.

G and 11th Streets  
Service and Courtesy  
Established 1877

OUR August Blanket Sale is now in progress. Decided savings may be made on all wool blankets, bedding and house linens. On August 17th we start our Annual August-Furniture Sale. All furniture marked at exceptional savings. Come and see the many attractive suites and pieces at exceptionally low prices.

For Those Who Will Go  
Away to College.  
Stationery With Your Monogram  
Specially Priced

A note of distinction accompanies this Egyptian parchment deckle-edge paper in both single and double sheets, in the large size so popular now. Two packages of envelopes to match. Paper stamped in colors. Choice of 13 styles, latest monogram dies.  
Complete, \$5.50

## Woodward &amp; Lothrop

10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

MORE DRUNKEN  
DRIVERS JAILEDCampaign to Rid Roads of  
Menace Continues

Increasing results were shown last week in the campaign of Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, to free the highways of Massachusetts from drunken drivers, with 33 more convictions being obtained over the preceding week. Jail sentences were given to 10 persons arrested for driving while intoxicated. There was a total of 120 convictions for the week. Seven persons were convicted in the lower courts a second time within six years for drunken driving. Five were given jail terms and appealed, and two were committed to jail.

Licenses and registrations suspended or revoked last week totaled 524, the largest number, according to Mr. Goodwin, ever taken away in a single week. This figure is 131 more than the week before, and 160 more than the same period last year. Of the 524, the loss of 109 of licenses or registrations was for drunken driving, with 118 for inadequate brakes, lights or similar equipment. Violations of the Massachusetts traffic laws will be watched with the greatest possible vigilance, the Registrar said today. He pointed out that during the month of July there were 1894 licenses and registrations taken away, 512 being for operating under the influence of liquor.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION  
SCHOOL AT DURHAM

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 10 (Special)—The tenth annual session of the Northern New England School of Religious Education opened today at the University of New Hampshire. The change from July to August is made on account of the growth of the school, making it impossible to convene during the regular college summer session.

The faculty includes leaders in the field of religious education, among them two national specialists. The curriculum offers more than 30 courses, among them Bible and Biblical geography, methods, missionary education, music, week-day religious education, daily vacation Bible school story telling, drama and pageantry, and social and recreational courses. There are also courses in modern church organization, the city end being taken by Prof. Gaylord S. White of Union Theological Seminary and the rural by the Rev. B. F. Andrews, field worker for the New Hampshire Congregational Conference.

The Hob-Nob  
CAFETERIA SERVICE

Lunch 12 to 2—Dinner 5:15 to 7:15  
Sunday Dinner 12:15 to 2:15—5:15 to 7:15

MINNIX  
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## Thompson's Dairy

HIGH QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS  
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Always "Different!"  
Hahn  
SHOES

Six Stores in  
WASHINGTON  
BALTIMORE

LANSBURGH & BRO.  
7th to 8th to E, Washington, D. C.

Now in Progress  
August Sale of Bedwear  
and the  
Advance Sale of Furs

Two of the most important events  
on the L. & B. sales calendar.  
WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS FOR OSBORNE BRUSHES

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale  
Now in Progress

THE long awaited event is here. Every department participates—merchandise is of known P. B. standard of quality, but prices lower than they will be for a long, long time.  
Mail orders from out-of-town patrons must be received before August 15th—Catalogue of sale items sent on request.

## Parker Budget Co.

The Avenue at Ninth, Washington, D. C.

KU KLUX KLAN  
CONCLAVE ENDSOhio Minister Tells Assem-  
bly That World Has Too  
Many Religions

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Ku Klux Klan has disappeared from the streets of the national capital. With the burning of a monster fiery cross on the Virginia Hills, the two-day gathering of the organization came to a close and visiting Klansmen are on their way home.

The cross, 80 feet high, burned for more than an hour, illuminating the grounds of the Arlington Horse Show Club, where the concluding ceremonies were held. Several speeches by Klan orators preceded the initiation of a group of men and women into the organization. The speakers assailed the Roman Catholics, Jews, natural scientists and newspapers. The Rev. John E. Gullledge, Columbus, O., at one point in his address charged the newspapers with printing unfair accounts of the Klan and its activities. The Rev. Mr. Gullledge also said that "the difficulty with the world is that it is cursed with too many religions and lacks the faith of the Lord, Jesus Christ."

TEXAS INTERURBAN  
WINS SPEED AWARD

The silver cup just awarded by Electric Traction of Chicago to the Interurban electric railway in the United States making the fastest schedule speed in regular operation between terminals was won by the Galveston-Houston Electric Railway Company, which is under the executive management of Stone & Webster, Inc. of Boston.

This interurban travels a distance of 50.41 miles between Galveston and Houston, Tex., in 1 hour and 15 minutes, maintaining a speed, including six regular stops, of 40.3 miles per hour. The Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee and the Chicago, Aurora & Elgin were next in order, it is understood.

LATCH STRING  
is out for you  
LUNCHEON and DINNER  
Parasol Consideration  
Cleanliness and Service.  
613 12th St., N. W., Between 7 and 8  
WASHINGTON, D. C.The Lotus  
729-733 Seventeenth Street, N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Tea House  
& Gift Shop  
Luncheon  
Afternoon Tea

Clothing Clearance  
Save on Summer Suits now—  
substantial reductions prevail  
NOW on all haberdashery, too.

Steln-  
Hats  
Suits  
DUNLAP  
Straw Hats  
L-10  
14th and G Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

Special Offer  
Kuppenheimer  
Clothes

For the benefit of persons  
who insist on custom  
tailored clothes we offer  
this service—a Kuppen-  
heimer suit tailored to  
your individual measure.

Grosner's  
1315 F STREET  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



By PAUL HUTCHINSON  
g Editor of the Christian C

**Council Belongs the Issue**


What would have happened had the proposed law for the regulation of child labor come to a vote on a clear-cut issue? It is impossible to say. What did happen was that the council was asked to vote and allowed the council to place on the same agenda a press-control law which was construed by the Chinese as an attempt by the foreign authorities to start a campaign of investigation of last Saturday's occurrence will be started at an early date. The wide discrepancies in the reports of this event make necessary a statement so complete and authoritative that it will dissipate all doubts as to what the real facts are. Since all of those shot were Chinese, the council will recognize the wisdom of providing for an adequate representation of well-known Chi-

SALEM, Ore., Aug. 2 (Special Correspondence)—An engineering and traffic survey of central Oregon and the proposed railroad lines in order to insure location of the lines in territory where they will best serve the interests of the entire State and where they may be constructed and operated most economically is being made by members and representatives of the Oregon Public Service Commission.

### Committee's Recommendations

The committee ended by proposing the following:

1. That the exhibition of all performing animals should not be prohibited.
2. That measures should be taken for the better supervision of trainers and training establishments.
3. That the penalties imposed heretofore have proved inadequate.
4. They recommended that a committee of supervision should be appointed under the Home Department, and that it should have the power of prohibiting, restricting, suspending and modifying any per-



*Watches, Jewelry  
and Diamonds*  
American and Swiss watch  
and jewelry repairing—  
all branches  
**BRAMER & HUDSON**  
215 So. Warren Street, Syracuse  
*Up one flight.*

Capital and Surplus \$1,750,000.00  
"The Bank of  
Personal Service"  
Syracuse, N. Y.

Board of Fire Underwriters.  
**BOYSEN BROS. CO.**  
524 N. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.  
Phone 2-1661



Your advertisement will gladly be accepted and forwarded by the Monitor's advertising representative in your city. Addresses of branch advertising offices in various cities will be found on the page with the Classified Advertisements in this issue of the Monitor.











**BARRAS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION**

366 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK

[illegible][illegible]

Caplan St Found	8%	20%	8%
Caselline Corp	21	20%	20%
Chemical	2%	24%	24%
Intercon Rubber	12%	12%	12%
Inter Coner Indus	12%	12%	12%
Inter Mat p	50%	50%	50%
Inter Utilities "B"	9	9	9
Jones Rad Mfg.	3	2%	2%
Kalviner Corp.	42	41%	42%
Leaile Est	19%	19%	19%
Overly Holding	19%	19%	19%

**8% Interest**

**100%**

eh Pow Sec vte.	45%	145 1/2	145%
eh Val Cl ctfcs.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
ib Owens Sh GL	197	197	197
ib Rad Ch Strs	8%	8 1/4	8 1/4
ar Wireless Lon	7	6 3/4	6 3/4

CRAMFrig vtl wt	23 1/2	23 1/2	114
garantied story	14	14	114
iddle West vtl 11 1/2	114	114	114
do prior len	107	106	106 1/2
hokawak Val new 42	107	106 1/2	107 1/2
ention Pict Cap 106	106	106	106
hokawak Val new 42	107	106 1/2	107 1/2
at Pow & Light-540	327	327	327
at Pub Svc A-27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
at Pub Svc B-15	15	15	15
Y Tel 61pc pf. 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Y Transp	59	58	58 1/2
ickel Plate wt	54	54	54
Y Corp B-59	58	58	58 1/2
or Ohio PL&Tr 12 1/2	12	12	12
to Ontario Pow 121	121	121	121
to Ohio State Pow 121	121	121	121
to Sta Pow pf. 100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
to Sta Pow w/ Penn W	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
mbus Corp vte. 13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
the Exchg A-84	82	82	82
to Penn W & Pow	84	84	84
ower Corp NY. 81	79	79	79
Corp NY rts fl 4 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
trity Rak & Penn W	41	40 1/2	41
trity Rak & Penn W	41	40 1/2	41
rene Mfg.-10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
old Ice Cream-10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
to Motor Car-21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4

[illegible]

latest increase in refined sugar cannot be maintained for long, owing to the Federal Sugar Commission because the law of supply and demand.

that the basic stipulation in the contract—payments visible and payable in cash—was not to be altered. Added to the fact that the normal practice of the company was to pay its employees several times a month, the company was not to be bound by the stipulation that the basic stipulation in the contract—payments visible and payable in cash—was not to be altered. Added to the fact that the normal practice of the company was to pay its employees several times a month, the company was not to be bound by the stipulation that the basic stipulation in the contract—payments visible and payable in cash—was not to be altered.

**FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK**  
**ROIT, Aug. 10**—Net profits of the Motor Truck Company before the first six months of 1935 were \$1,000,000, compared with \$700,000 for the same period in 1934. The company has been running at a profit for the first time in six years.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 — The New York Central Railroad Company has assigned a contract with the Railway Signal Company for

Orders indicate a strong de-  
 -biting balance of the year.

**BANK AND BOND LOANS GAIN**  
**NEW YORK, Aug. 10**—Stock and  
 bonds of 730 member banks re-  
 ceived from the Federal Reserve Board  
 \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000  
 respectively will commence short-  
 term loans are expected to be completed  
 within a year.  
 Commenting on the New York

week ended July 29 increased 100 from the previous week. The listing member banks in New York showed an increase of \$1,337,000. 668 interior institutions total

of \$2,263,000. Investments for  
 orting banks decreased \$935,000.

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**ATKINSON LEADERS**

Interstate Commerce Comm  
 order.

Mr. Salmon said: "General F  
 St... .."

AGO, Aug. 10.—Atchison moved 37,705 freight cars in the week ended Aug. 7, compared with 37,705 in the corresponding period of 1924. Total

and since Jan. 1 were 1,046,319, and with 1,003,311 in the corresponding period of 1924.

YORK, Aug. 10.—Philadelphia says that holders of Lake Corporation income bonds

noted that no interest will be paid on the bonds for the period ended June 30. The bonds outstanding amount to \$1,000,000.

**APHONE CORPORATION**  
 ent C. K. Woodbridge of the  
 The Corporation reports a con-  
 crease in the volume of dis-  
 July gross returns show a

ent increase over July, 1924. Largest in the United States. One hundred people are employed.

\_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]



# Signs Point TO INCREASED STEEL OUTPUT

Long Decline in Industry  
About at End—Higher  
Prices Expected

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (Special).—Sentiment in the steel industry continues to improve among the makers, users and the general public, as indicated in the last case by the heights to which steel shares on the stock market advanced. Two important sets of statistics reveal that total production in the industry has about come to a halt.

Pig iron production and steel ingot output both decreased about 3 1/2 per cent in July, which for practical purposes reveals stability. Pig iron production in April had declined 20 per cent and steel ingot production in June showed a decline of 7 per cent. So far in August there has been a quickening of production. Four large blast furnaces started up early in August and both open-hearth furnaces and rolling mills are increasing output.

A typical increasing production is the experience of the sheet mills of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, New York City. In the middle of July only eight were in operation; last week 12 were running and today the full 16 were put into action. In eastern Ohio, the Martins Ferry plant, which has been working for the first time since the World War, is also increasing output.

The steel ingot figures for July show that the average rate of operations for the month was 65 1/2 per cent, higher than was estimated at the time. The steel sheet output according to the American Iron and Steel Institute, was 11,753 tons. Figuring 2 1/2 working days to the year, this made the annual rate 37,000,000 tons. The theoretical capacity of the country is 46,000,000 tons.

At the beginning of this month there were 130 active furnaces producing pig iron out of a total of 400 in the United States, the same number active as at the beginning of the month for the month was 2,664,024 tons, or 35,925 tons daily, compared with 2,673,457 tons, or 35,117 tons daily in June.

Pig iron prices have advanced 50c in the eastern Pennsylvania to \$20.50 to \$21.00 a ton. Steel prices are also firmer at \$18.50 to \$19.00 a ton. Producers all over the country are figuring on a 1c increase by the middle of September.

Iron Heavily Bought  
That consumers believe the bottom of the iron market is at hand is indicated by the large purchases of basic pig iron of late. First the Andrews Steel Company, New York City, took 50,000 tons, a huge tonnage for the New England subsidiary of the Steel Corporation bought 10,000 tons, half from England and half from domestic furnaces. Then the Lukens Steel Company bought 10,000 tons. Low-phosphorus iron has also been bought freely.

Belief in higher iron prices is based on the following factors. A coal strike which has forced the price of coke, which has already improved 25c a ton, the iron producers have been losing money so long that they have been at the end of their endurance. Iron and steel scrap, which is a product kindred to iron, has been rising considerably; the business of the steel industry is increasing and larger tonnages will have to be bought.

Higher steel prices are also expected and steel sheets have already advanced 2c a ton during the last week. Galvanized sheets sell at 4.30c a pound and basic sales have been good. These quotations are not thoroughly established yet, but the leading markets are at least quoting them.

Big Structural Demand  
Though structural steel is not increasing in a spectacular manner there is a slow but steady improvement for the country as a whole. The railroads have not yet reached their normal production, but are becoming more interested. Though bookings of building steel have fallen off during the last week there is much business in sight. Those who fabricate structural steel for buildings say that business over the last year and a half has been better than what used to be considered normal.

New York City normally consumed 25 per cent of the Nation's structural steel, but this year the percentage has reached 35 per cent. Large tonnages of structural are about to be used at Philadelphia where the buildings are to be erected for the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition.

The non-ferrous metals have been especially active as the movement reached high levels for the movement reached in copper, lead and zinc. By the end of the week copper was selling at 14 1/2c a pound, the highest price since March, and producers are predicting 15c a copper by this week, a level which is considered normal. Demand for even the high-cost smelters and refiners is good.

Copper Buying Aggressive  
Buying of copper has been aggressive. Those consumers who were waiting for a reaction were compelled to jump into the market and pay the higher prices. Basic sales have been out-topped those for export, and prices here are better than for export.

Copper stocks are in the strongest hands and very little speculative copper has appeared. Foreign buyers have not bought freely several weeks, and when they enter the market their impact will be given prices.

The leading metal refiner has marked prices higher by 2c a pound. New York, and an animated has been the demand for lead that premiums of 4c to 1c a pound have been paid in the outside market. Producers say there will be enough lead to go around if buyers are conservative. Demands have been good from battery, cable and paint manufacturers.

Zinc reached 7.50c a pound during the week and business was brisk. There has been no export business to speak of, but for the first time in months the American producers have not needed the foreign outlet.

There has been a quietness of metals selling at 5 1/2c a pound, which is a visible supply increased 60 tons during July.

COMMODITY PRICES  
NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (Special).—Following are the cash prices for staple commercial products:

Wheat, No. 1 soft	1.15	1.15
Wheat, No. 2 soft	1.14	1.14
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.14	1.14
Oats, No. 1 white	.85	.85
Flour, first	1.20	1.20
Flour, second	1.10	1.10
Flour, third	1.00	1.00
Sugar, No. 1	1.15	1.15
Sugar, No. 2	1.10	1.10
Sugar, No. 3	1.05	1.05
Sugar, No. 4	1.00	1.00
Sugar, No. 5	.95	.95
Sugar, No. 6	.90	.90
Sugar, No. 7	.85	.85
Sugar, No. 8	.80	.80
Sugar, No. 9	.75	.75
Sugar, No. 10	.70	.70
Sugar, No. 11	.65	.65
Sugar, No. 12	.60	.60
Sugar, No. 13	.55	.55
Sugar, No. 14	.50	.50
Sugar, No. 15	.45	.45
Sugar, No. 16	.40	.40
Sugar, No. 17	.35	.35
Sugar, No. 18	.30	.30
Sugar, No. 19	.25	.25
Sugar, No. 20	.20	.20
Sugar, No. 21	.15	.15
Sugar, No. 22	.10	.10
Sugar, No. 23	.05	.05
Sugar, No. 24	.00	.00

## NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For the week ended August 8, 1925

INDUSTRIALS		Net		Sales		High		Low		Last	
		Low		High		Low		High		Last	
400 Al Pk pr 55	53	53 1/2	53 1/2	11100 Watr	How.	63 1/2	59	61	41	42	42
100 do new	53	53 1/2	53 1/2	180 do pr	...	84 1/2	91	91	31	31	31
200 do old	53	53 1/2	53 1/2	STANDARD OILS							
400 Am Ray pr 55	53	53 1/2	53 1/2	600 Anglo...	...	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
100 do new	53	53 1/2	53 1/2	1000 Atlantic	Lo.	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
200 Am Thrn pr 3 1/2	53	53 1/2	53 1/2	600 do pr	...	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
400 Am Sira new 84 1/2	83	83 1/2	83 1/2	450 Buckeye	Pl.	60 1/2	60	60	60	60	60
100 Am Sira B. 84 1/2	83	83 1/2	83 1/2	350 Chesrough	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
200 Am Sira pr 84 1/2	83	83 1/2	83 1/2	39100 Contin	...	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
100 do pr 84 1/2	83	83 1/2	83 1/2	400 Crescent	Pl.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
200 AG & Wirtwa	83	83 1/2	83 1/2	3000 Galena	...	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
100 do pr 84 1/2	83	83 1/2	83 1/2	450 Galena	...	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
1500 Al & K & K	73	73 1/2	73 1/2	200 do pr	...	102	102	102	102	102	102
2000 Belding Br.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	21200 do pr	...	124	124	124	124	124	124
100 do pr 37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	3200 Ill P.	...	124	124	124	124	124	124
200 Bridget Moh	91	91 1/2	91 1/2	6700 Imp	Oct	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
200 By-Prd Coh	62	61	61	37300 Int	...	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
100 do pr 61	61	61	61	200 Nat	Transit	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
100 Bur A M pfo	105	105	105	10 NY	Transit	55	55	55	55	55	55
5500 Can Dry w	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	1200 Cent	...	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
100 do L&P	20	20	20	2000 Ohio	...	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
100 Cellulose	20	20	20	2000 Pair	O&G	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
40 do pr 66	66	66	66	2000 Pair	O&G	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
1200 Cent	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	2000 Pair	O&G	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
25200 Cap-Sacks	51	48	48	2000 Pair	O&G	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
1000 Central	51	48	48	2000 Pair	O&G	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
100 do pr 51	48	48	48	2000 Pair	O&G	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2



## ATHLETICS OPEN ROAD TRIP TEST

### To Visit All Parks in Three-Week Tour—Senators to Tour Also

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	87	25	.467
Washington	85	27	.458
Chicago	85	27	.458
St. Louis	85	27	.458
Detroit	85	27	.458
Cleveland	85	27	.458
New York	85	27	.458
Boston	85	27	.458

**RESULTS SATURDAY**  
 Boston 4, Chicago 0.  
 Philadelphia 10, Cleveland 4.  
 Detroit 2, New York 2.  
 Washington 5, St. Louis 0.

**RESULTS SUNDAY**  
 Chicago 4, New York 2.  
 Cleveland 4, Detroit 2.  
 St. Louis 1, Philadelphia 0.

The American Baseball League continues merrily along with the lead being contested between the Philadelphia Athletics and the World Champion Senators as usual and the Athletics maintain a slight margin. This week, however, a visit to the present league leaders open what is looked upon by sport followers as their crucial test. The Philadelphia Athletics, in its final road trip of the year, which starts in Boston, Friday, and includes every club in the circuit before returning home, if the Athletics either hold the lead, or keep close to it, they stand an excellent chance of defeating the Senators for the pennant.

The Senators also have a road engagement in the offing, but not until next week and they do well to prepare themselves for the coming trip which will include games in Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis and Chicago and then their return home after the Chicago visit. The Philadelphia nine will be awaiting them for a battle royal in Washington, the outcome of which will decide the league championship.

The last week saw Philadelphia pick up half a game on the Senators as they captured five victories and lost only two. Washington captured only four games and lost two. The only change in the standings was the rise of the Detroit Tigers from the lead of the second division to a place in the first. St. Louis and Cleveland respectively lost four games and lost two.

Philadelphia and Washington entered the early part of this week in their home games. Although the Athletics start away from home this week, it is hardly possible to suppose that the Senators are at any advantage since the league leaders open with the Red Sox. The Philadelphia Athletics, the most effective pitcher against the Athletics, is Claude S. Sauer, a member of the league leaders, Washington, on the other hand, will have plenty of opposition from the coming invaders. The New York Yankees, the latter will be watching in these closing days of the race for they have found themselves in a position to be more formidable than early season showings.

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PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	82	43	.653
San Diego	71	54	.565
Los Angeles	68	57	.542
Oakland	55	70	.438
Vernon	48	77	.382
Sacramento	42	83	.336

**RESULTS SATURDAY**  
 Los Angeles 5, Salt Lake City 3.  
 Portland 4, Vernon 1.  
 Oakland 6, Seattle 1.

**RESULTS SUNDAY**  
 San Francisco 7, Sacramento 4.  
 San Diego 4, Los Angeles 2.  
 Oakland 10, Salt Lake City 2.  
 Seattle 15, Oakland 7.  
 Portland 6, Vernon 3.  
 Vernon 7, Portland 2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	82	51	.615
Indianapolis	82	51	.615
Minneapolis	69	58	.542
St. Paul	68	59	.534
Kansas City	55	70	.438
Wichita	48	77	.382
Omaha	42	83	.336

**RESULTS SATURDAY**  
 Louisville 9, Kansas City 2.  
 Indianapolis 11, Milwaukee 2.  
 St. Paul 11, Toledo 2.  
 Minneapolis 10, Columbus 1.  
 Minneapolis 5, Columbus 1.

**RESULTS SUNDAY**  
 Port Worth 4, Kansas City 2.  
 Wichita Falls 9, Beaumont 8.  
 Dallas 3, San Antonio 1.  
 Waco 11, Shreveport 10.

**MISS WAINWRIGHT SETS RECORD**  
 PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 10.—Miss Helen Wainwright, former women's amateur swimmer, swimming in the Portsmouth pool, set a new record today, established a new women's professional mark for 500 yards. Her time was 23:44. She had previously held the record for the last 250 yards was better than 12:00. The men's professional record, 46:20, is held by D. Billington of England.

**MISS HILDA JAMES TURNS PRO**  
 LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP).—Following the example of several former American amateur women swimmers, Miss Hilda James, noted British aquatic star, who competed in a number of races in the United States in 1922, has retired from the ranks of the amateurs to become a professional. She is expected to compete over the pool in a new transatlantic tour.

## Holman Victor in an Exhibition

### Defeats Tilden, 7-5, 9-7; Westbrook Meets Snodgrass in Western Final

DETROIT, Aug. 10 (AP).—C. W. Holman of Leland Stanford University defeated W. T. Tilden 2d, United States champion, in an exhibition match yesterday at the Detroit Tennis Club, as a feature of the women's clay-court tennis championship. Tilden was in condition, losing in straight sets, 7-5, 9-7.

Following, Tilden and Holman emerged victorious over H. B. Snodgrass and W. K. Westbrook of Los Angeles, winning two out of three sets, 6-4, 6-4, 8-6.

Mrs. J. C. Johnson of Detroit defeated Miss Marion Leighton of Chicago, 6-2, 7-5, in the women's clay-court championship, defeating her in the final, 3-7, 7-5, 7-5.

In the doubles, Tilden and Holman won from behind in the deciding set when the Los Angeles team were within two points of victory, having five games to one.

Westbrook and Snodgrass today will decide the singles championship, both having scored impressive victories yesterday. Westbrook, who is the leading American player, is expected to win a five set match from K. M. Reid, Cleveland and intercollegiate champion. Westbrook won, 6-4, 6-2, 7-5.

Snodgrass, sixth ranking player of the Nation, defeated L. E. Williams, Chicago, 6-2, 7-5, in the final round of the singles. Williams, playing with T. Hayes, Chicago, won the right to contest with Snodgrass and Westbrook today for the title of the women's clay-court championship match from George and Ira Reinold of Detroit in straight sets, 6-4, 6-2, 7-5.

Snodgrass and Westbrook, who last week won the Wisconsin State title by defeating the Chicagoans, became themselves for the coming trip which will include games in Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis and Chicago and then their return home after the Chicago visit. The Philadelphia nine will be awaiting them for a battle royal in Washington, the outcome of which will decide the league championship.

The last week saw Philadelphia pick up half a game on the Senators as they captured five victories and lost only two. Washington captured only four games and lost two. The only change in the standings was the rise of the Detroit Tigers from the lead of the second division to a place in the first. St. Louis and Cleveland respectively lost four games and lost two.

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## PITTSBURGH IS CHIEF CENTER

### Series With the New York Giants Important in National League

NATIONAL LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	82	28	.414
New York	82	28	.414
Cincinnati	82	28	.414
St. Louis	82	28	.414
Philadelphia	82	28	.414
Chicago	82	28	.414
Boston	82	28	.414

**RESULTS SATURDAY**  
 Boston 9, St. Louis 3.  
 Pittsburgh 10, Brooklyn 4.  
 Cincinnati 5, New York 2.  
 Philadelphia 4, Chicago 2.  
 Chicago 4, Boston 2.

**RESULTS SUNDAY**  
 Chicago 1, Boston 1.  
 St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 4.  
 New York 5, Philadelphia 4.  
 Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 1.  
 Boston at Chicago.

Chief interest in this week's games in the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs is centered at Pittsburgh where the New York Giants and four times champions of the league, meet Pittsburgh, the present leaders and most favored candidate to win the pennant.

New York won the American League championship last October for the second time in its history. The series opening today is a very important one, as it will either practically eliminate the Giants from the championship or again tighten up the battle for first place, leaving the decision open until the very end of the season.

Cincinnati, the most successful of the three teams which still appear to be in the running for the title and there are still many who believe the Reds to be the favorites to win the pennant. The pitching staff appears to be coming back to its very best form and the team has been hitting fairly well and, if the infield can tighten up a bit, Cincinnati is going to make things much more difficult for the Giants.

There is the race on for the positions below third place and it is hard to figure out just what the order will be among the Philadelphia Athletics, Philadelphia, Chicago and Boston, which are now running in that order. Brooklyn under the management of Z. D. Sheen, does not show up as a contender and it will be interesting to see how the club will progress with Wilbert Robinson back at the helm. On this point, the manager of the club, Robinson, will bring it to the surface.

St. Louis, which has been coming up to expectations, has been hit hard by Hornsby's absence from the team, not only in the batting line, but in the field. If the manager can keep in the game there is really no doubt that St. Louis should not finish in the first division.

Philadelphia and Chicago are going along about as usual. The Cubs have been doing very well and the team is feeling that the parent association should be satisfied to accept 15 per cent of the gross receipts of the club. The Philadelphia club, Philadelphia Yarn and Philadelphia F. C., have joined and will operate as one club, which now means that the club should not finish in the first division.

McAuliffe wins National Title. Defeats Serrick for Public Links Golf Crown. GARDEN CITY, N. Y., Aug. 10 (AP).—R. J. McAuliffe of Buffalo, N. Y., former caddy, Saturday was crowned king of the nation's public links golfers when he defeated W. Serrick, New York, 6 and 5 in the 36-hole final of the fourth annual championship, played this year at the Salisbury Country Club.

McAuliffe came from a field of 98 representatives from every part of the United States and Canada. He was steadily played at the fourth, only 20 to be downed by a tremendous pitch from the nation's public links golfers. The match was a hard fought one, with McAuliffe's mauling that constructed a hole in 18, but he made a bold attempt on the fifth hole, sliced with his iron and failed completely with his mauling. He took a 10-10 tie with Serrick, but McAuliffe won 5 and 4 at the end of the morning's play.

The afternoon found Serrick in better form and he left the hole in 18, but he made a bold attempt on the fifth hole, sliced with his iron and failed completely with his mauling. He took a 10-10 tie with Serrick, but McAuliffe won 5 and 4 at the end of the morning's play.

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## Breast Stroke Record Smashed

### Miss Geraghty Swims 220 Yards in 3m. 32s. in A. A. U. Meet

DETROIT, Aug. 10 (AP).—The third United States outdoor swimming record was broken yesterday by Miss Agnes Geraghty, New York, who swam the 220-yard breast stroke in 3m. 32s. with the title for that event in the National Amateur Athletic Union swimming championship for women that ended yesterday.

Miss Geraghty, who is a member of the New York Athletic Club, made last year in the National Amateur Athletic Union meet at Pittsburgh, N. J., a time of 4m. 48s. and was second; Miss Frances Beebe, Chicago, third, and Miss Janet Cotton, Detroit, fourth.

By winning the plain high platform championship yesterday, Miss Geraghty, who is a member of the New York Athletic Club, made last year in the National Amateur Athletic Union meet at Pittsburgh, N. J., a time of 4m. 48s. and was second; Miss Frances Beebe, Chicago, third, and Miss Janet Cotton, Detroit, fourth.

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## PENN ATHLETIC CLUB IS WINNER

### Captures Barnes Rowing Trophy at the National Regatta on Schuylkill

BARNES TROPHY STANDING	Won	Lost	P.C.
Penn Athletic Club	82	28	.414
Boston	82	28	.414
Chicago	82	28	.414
St. Louis	82	28	.414
Philadelphia	82	28	.414
Chicago	82	28	.414
Boston	82	28	.414

**RESULTS SATURDAY**  
 Penn Athletic Club 10, Boston 4.  
 Chicago 5, St. Louis 2.  
 Philadelphia 4, Chicago 2.  
 Chicago 4, Boston 2.

**RESULTS SUNDAY**  
 Chicago 1, Boston 1.  
 St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 4.  
 New York 5, Philadelphia 4.  
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## Clark Wins Three Straight Matches

### Becomes Serious Candidate for Championship of American Rowing Association

WINONA LAKE, Ind., Aug. 10 (Special).—The







# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

Another highly important indication of the dependence of France and Germany on each other is to be found in the signing of an accord between the two countries regulating the commercial exchanges between the Valley of the Saar, which is under a special régime by virtue of the Peace Treaty, and Germany. The accord, it is true, is only temporary. The arrangements will hold good only for a few months. But it is certain that, now the main lines of an agreement have been fixed, the provisional convention will be converted into a permanent one.

According to its terms, the Saar will be able to export products such as porcelain, glass, mechanical instruments and metal products into Germany, duty free. Germany, on the other hand, will be able to send into the Saar raw materials and half-finished products, besides necessary foodstuffs, at the minimum tariffs, while there will be admitted into the Saar, at reduced tariffs or duty free, pieces of machinery which are regarded as necessary but which cannot be obtained in France or in the Saar itself.

The circumstances in which this bargain was concluded are perhaps somewhat special. The Franco-German governmental commercial negotiations are interrupted for the time being and, in consequence, certain understandings between the French and German industrialists are more or less in abeyance. As has often been pointed out, these industrial understandings are absolutely necessary and inevitable, but political complications make it difficult to put them into practice. In the meantime, however, the German Government feels that it cannot allow the Saar to suffer. France is, for a few years, in virtual control of the Saar, but eventually a plebiscite will be held, and Germany does not doubt that the territory will return to German sovereignty.

The German Government does not, therefore, desire to put any disabilities upon the Saar, while France also, hoping after all to win over the Saar, does not wish to be responsible for the depreciation of the trade of the country. Moreover, it is not to the advantage of the French market that the Saar should encumber the French market with its local products. The proper market for the metal in Germany. On the other hand, the metallurgical industry of Alsace-Lorraine could not be sacrificed. The present accord consummates most of the engagements which the French and German metallurgists have made with each other during the last few months but which will not be enforced until a general treaty of commerce has been concluded. Alsace-Lorraine will not benefit to the same extent as the Saar by customs advantages but, nevertheless, Germany has conceded sufficient to place Alsace-Lorraine on a fair footing with the Saar Valley.

It is regrettable that the wider treaty of commerce should be continually held up for reasons which are not purely commercial. In any case, the Saar accord points the way to greater co-operation. It has been well said that whether France and Germany become friends or remain enemies, they are contiguous. They are obliged, that is, to live side by side, and whether they like it or not, whatever may be their sentiments for each other, they are compelled to practice a minimum of collaboration. They were compelled to practice this minimum of collaboration even before the war, but since the war, that has had the result of dividing by a frontier Lorraine and Westphalia, which were previously considered as a single economic unit, they are more than ever forced to work together. In the long run, it is not a question of sympathy or lack of sympathy; it is a question of sheer hard economic fact. Alsace-Lorraine in some sense belongs to the same industrial régime as the Westphalian country.

The freshly acquired provinces cannot dispose of their products in France. They cannot even properly produce without the assistance of Germany. The French industrialists have long been convinced of the necessity of an agreement and, as has already been recorded in these columns, they have sought and obtained accords in respect to several industries.

Germany was far more reluctant than France to enter into any bargain, because it held that it would lose less than France would lose by the separation of interests. To a large extent this is true. The French provinces are truly dependent on Germany. But Germany, on its side, however much it tried to minimize the consequences, was also bound to lose by a policy of separation and of abstention. Further, the situation of the Saar came in as a convincing argument in favor of an understanding. If, for the moment, the treaty of commerce hangs fire, it has been agreed at least to apply the clauses relative to the Saar and Germany.

Equality of treatment was the French demand, and in order to obtain it, a private system of compensations has been worked out between the interested parties to whittle down the effect of the different tariffs that Berlin wished to set up as between the Saar and Germany, on the one side, and between Alsace-Lorraine and Germany, on the other side.

The co-operation of the two nations' metal industries has commenced and it appears justifiable to believe that it would be wrong to attach much importance to the delay in the conclusion of the general commercial treaty, for the final result is ineluctable, and a few months' delay is of no real consequence. Doubtless objections will be raised by third parties, such as the British metallurgists, but the pourparlers that are already begun between the British metallurgists and the German industrialists over the reconstitution of the international cartel of rails and girders will diminish these objections.

The upshot of it all, without entering into more complicated technical considerations, is that, sooner or later, by the force of facts, a Franco-German political rapprochement and a Franco-German economic collaboration are as certain as anything in international relations can be certain.

An encouraging indication of the determination of the judges of criminal courts in some of the larger cities of the United States to purge their tribunals of the imputation of laxity in punishing offenders against the law, is the persistent effort being made to compel, wherever possible, the service of reputable business and professional men as jurors. Any fair analysis of conditions will show that the failure of convictions, regarding which there is increasing popular complaint, is due more often to the ability of lawyers for the defense to influence jurors to return a verdict of not guilty, or in lieu thereof to fail to agree upon a verdict, than to the intentional delays permitted by trial judges.

It is a recognized custom which has permitted men engrossed in business, the banker, the manufacturer, the editor, and all others who have cared to plead the necessity of their presence at office or factory, to be excused from jury service. More recently there has been an effort to compel these representative citizens to lay aside their private cares for a period and devote their service to the public by acting in co-operation with the courts in endeavoring to establish a realization that the guilty shall not go unpunished. It may not be surprising, but it is deplorable, nevertheless, that many who are thus summoned, or drafted, seek to purchase immunity, much as the offender against the law willingly pays a cash fine and deems himself fortunate in escaping enforced servitude.

It would be difficult, it would seem, to fix a reasonable or fair measure of the penalty which the defaulting juror should be compelled to pay. Admitting that all written and said regarding the ease with which the guilty escape punishment is true, can the responsibility of the conscientious and capable juror, or prospective juror, be measured in dollars? Disturbing commentaries are being constantly made in the form of comparisons between the effectiveness of European and American courts in dealing with persons accused of offenses against the laws, always to the disadvantage of the United States. No patriotic American should willingly suffer the correctness of this claim to be established. But in his present determination to evade his responsibility as a citizen, is he not compounding the very wrong which the critics of the system of which he is a part are emphasizing?

The illiterate and ignorant perpetrator of a misdemeanor or more serious offense employs an attorney trained in the arts of criminal court practice to represent him. Even if it is found impossible to establish a claim of innocence, there remains the hope that the guilty person may escape with the payment of a fine, or that a bribed juror may prevent the return of a verdict of guilty. It can hardly be argued that greater turpitude attaches to the offense of the ignorant or vicious offender in the first instance than to the man who pays a fine to escape jury service and thus makes possible, unintentionally perhaps, a miscarriage of justice.

No learned or lengthy dissertation upon the duties of the citizen is required to establish the plain responsibility of those drafted into service as trial jurors. If the courts are to be purged of the imputation of laxness which, rightly or wrongly, has been laid against them, the process must be undertaken and carried on by the people whose representatives the courts are. President Grant is quoted as having once said: "Let no guilty man escape, if it can be avoided. No personal consideration should stand in the way of performing a public duty." This declaration, imperative in form, is embracing enough and comprehensive enough to apply to present conditions as appropriately as to those which existed when the effort was being made to punish those who had a part in the so-called whisky-rings in 1875. Moral guilt attaches as surely in cases of nonfeasance as in cases of malfeasance.

Apparently a new angle of the "Wisconsin idea," as it has been referred to in state and national politics within recent years, has been injected into the control of Wisconsin University. By a recent resolution of the board of regents it has been decided that in the future no gifts, donations or subsidies shall be accepted by or on behalf of that institution from any incorporated educational endowments or organizations of like character. Discussion of the policy which has been followed in the past was over the motion of Daniel H. Grady, a member of the board, supported by Miss Zona Gale, the author, and passed by a vote of nine to six. The board refused to make the resolution retroactive, as was proposed, and thus decided to retain a donation of \$12,500 from the general education board of the Rockefeller Institution, given to promote medical research. Mr. Grady is quoted as having declared that the board was morally estopped from accepting any gift from the Rockefeller Institution in view of the alleged expenditure by the Standard Oil Company of \$2790 for lobbying at the last session of the state Legislature.

One who would defend the action of the regents in refusing to accept future offers of money from private or corporate interests might easily and safely rest his case on the general proposition that the university is in no sense an endowed college. It has been built and generously supported for many years by the people of the State, and today stands high in the ranks of institutions of learning. It is reported that in the discussion of the resolution which was finally adopted, the president of the board, Mr. Kronshage, warned that the time had come when educational institutions were too great a burden for the people to bear, and that private sources must be looked to for funds, especially for research. Miss Gale replied to this by stating her belief that no outside funds should be accepted, no matter how far backward the institution might go.

There the issue is plainly stated. It brings again to the attention of the American public the frequently asserted claim that powerful financial and industrial organizations have sought in the past, and are still seeking, to shape, indirectly, the courses of study, and incidentally the prevailing thought, in the schools and colleges. It may be a wise precaution to take good care that none of these spend part of their money in efforts to influence legislation, reserving, in less objectionable form, portions of it to influence teachers and professors in the schools and universities.

Perhaps there no longer remains the once common superstition as to "tainted money." Money, properly used, soon loses whatever taint it may have possessed. The danger, if there be any, lies in the temptation to put wealth improperly or too easily acquired to wrong uses. But that seems not to be the moving consideration in the Wisconsin decision. All corporate donors will be compelled, in the future, to carry away the gifts brought in as an offering. The governing board seems to have wisely decided to preserve an established tradition.

### Jurors Who Buy Immunity

Too great publicity can hardly be given to the last of the five religious conferences arranged by the Council on Interchange of Preachers and Speakers Between the Churches of Great Britain and America held not long since at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, London. The Bishop of Willesden presided, and the subject which was under discussion was "The Latest About Prohibition." Dr. Charles F. Wishart, president of Wooster College, Ohio, was the principal speaker, and it is not too much to say that very many who were in attendance must have left the edifice with a far clearer and more accurate conception of the true condition of prohibition in the United States than they had had on entering it.

The chairman, in introducing Dr. Wishart, made a statement which deserves wide recognition. The Church of England, he declared, had full sympathy with the great spiritual effort being made by the people of the United States to carry out prohibition. And he added that, looking back on his more than half a century of experience in the church, he was glad to say that the condition of affairs in England was now much better than was formerly the case. To Dr. Wishart, however, a vote of thanks is owing because he unequivocally described the situation in America in such a way as to give a correct impression of actual conditions. There was no exaggeration noticeable in his statement of facts and no foolish generalizations in his conclusions of results attained.

The United States, Dr. Wishart explained, had embarked upon a colossal social experiment which was inevitably attended with many risks, but he believed that there had been substantial gain in the last five years. They had been told that business would be upset by the reform, that men would be thrown out of employment, and that there would be vastly increased taxation. But none of these things had been fulfilled. Indeed, instead of business being disturbed, it had undergone an immense development. He acknowledged that liquor could still be obtained, but showed that it had to be hunted up with a good deal of expense and risk. "There are thousands of boys growing up," he asserted, moreover, "who do not know the smell or the taste of liquor." And who in America will deny this fact—a fact that carries more weight of importance than countless individual examples of law infringement.

In conclusion he sounded a note of optimism which is without doubt fully warranted by conditions. There is no chance, he urged, from the present outlook, of a repeal of prohibition; the Protestant Church in America, which includes a quarter to a third of the population, is solidly dry. And he appealed to Britons for fair play, and for that measure of co-operation which would prevent the breaking down of the American laws. In such a plea he should meet a ready response, for if there is one characteristic upon which the average Britisher prides himself it is the quality of fair play, and when a friend is putting up a plucky fight there is no one in the world more likely to recognize this fact, and accord to it the measure of support which is its due, than the Englishman.

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The Duc de Trévise, who is president of the Sauvegarde de l'Art Français, is to visit the United States in November, and while there will lecture on the preservation of historic French art. The antique dealer has committed many depredations, and hit by the artistic patrimony of France, it is asserted, is being scattered. The association, headed by the duc, is interested in the saving of old buildings, sculptures, paintings and other objects, and it makes a point of purchasing on the spot any relic which is menaced with removal or destruction. Americans have, curiously enough, been particularly interested in this work and have helped the association in many ways. It is partly for the purpose of thanking America that the Duc de Trévise is to make the trip.

A proposal which will be of interest to all cities which have to cope with the traffic problem is made in Paris. It is the construction of underground garages. The Hotel de Ville—that is to say, the Town Hall of Paris—has considered the matter, and a special committee is now examining the possibilities. It is at present extremely difficult to park automobiles without adding to the congestion of the streets, and there is a shortage of garages in the expensive center of the town. It is believed that it is quite feasible to construct underground ways which might be used by pedestrians and would also serve to put up the multitude of cars.

The Opéra Comique, which comes under the new management of M. Masson and M. Ricou, is in future not to confine itself to opera. It will endeavor to popularize concerts of vocal music, and special matinees will be devoted to the best songs of a selected musician. The works of Debussy and of Gabriel Faure will be given at the first two of these song recitals, but later on it is hoped to give an opportunity to the younger musicians of making themselves known. Another innovation of some interest is the decision to produce once every season an opera by a foreign composer.

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One of the oldest of French taxes is to disappear. The window tax has now no raison d'être. In the old days, long before the introduction of income tax, it was considered that the revenue of a citizen could be estimated by the number of windows and doors in his house. According to this theory, the larger the income, the larger the house, and consequently, the greater the number of openings. At first a good deal could be said for the tax, but when French cities grew in size and houses roomed, and various districts had different rateable values, the problem became more complicated. Seventy years ago Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux and other big communities had special tariffs based on population. Now the window tax is altogether out of date, and M. Caillaux has decided to abolish it as a standard of taxation.

The Paris Commercial Exchange is to employ the loudspeaker. The loudspeaker is already installed in railway stations and has worked well. Even in Notre Dame Cathedral on special occasions the loudspeaker has been introduced. Now, in the commercial exchange, the loudspeaker will shout out the names of the members who are wanted at the telephone. Illuminated signals for the same purpose are to be tried. It is probable that the two systems will exist side by side.

It seems only fair that careless persons who lose their property should pay some of the cost of the authorities who recover it for them. Thus the Paris Council is to make in future a charge of 4 per cent on the value of jewelry and other objects found and kept at the Lost Property Office. Incidentally, the new system will bring in, according to the present estimate, at least a quarter of a million francs a year.

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### "The Latest About Prohibition"

Midway in the reign of England's George II, an enthusiastic body of Durham Freemasons, after a new Master had been placed in the lodge chair, "went in Procession, adorned with their proper Jewels, and at the Cross drank a Health to the King and the Craft, and Universal Lodge."

On Aug. 8, 1925, nearly two centuries later, the largest number of English Masons ever assembled at a festive gathering met at lunch in London, to a total of 7554, under the presidency of their Grand Master, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, uncle of King George V; and after once more accepting the time-honored toast of the King and the Craft, celebrated a further great stride toward accomplishing in spirit that "Universal Lodge," which has been the dream of earnest Freemasons all the world over since the very earliest times.

It is true that never more keenly than now has there been perceived the impossibility of founding a world's grand lodge. Not only considerations of time and space, but of national tradition and patriotic pride, will always stand in the way. There is, however, a steadily and even rapidly progressing desire among Masons, and especially English-speaking Masons, to come to a further understanding respecting their aims and the best methods for attaining them, and for so promoting a greater unity of feeling by more free, full, and frequent intercourse as to prevent friction arising from overlapping of boundaries and trespassing on the territory of other sovereign grand lodges, and to promote a more harmonious feeling among all.

This is why the special festival in London, organized by the United Grand Lodge of England in support of the Masonic Peace Memorial scheme, initiated by the Duke of Connaught himself, though symbolizing in most striking fashion the Masonic as well as the civic unity of the British Empire, has evoked sympathetic admiration from English-speaking Masons throughout the universe.

This British Masonic unity is not of the body, but of the spirit. There are not only independent grand lodges in England, Ireland and Scotland, each having lodges working under its banner in all parts of the world, but in the several States of Canada and Australia as well as in New Zealand. But what has afforded marked gratification to the mother Grand Lodge in London is the fact that certain sovereign grand lodges in the dominions have expressed a special desire to be associated with what is generally known as the Masonic Million Memorial scheme—more popularly as "the M. M. M."—in testimony of their appreciation of an effort displaying the essential unity of not only the British Empire but English Freemasonry. From the parents have gone forth these sturdy children to the uttermost parts of the world, who, though setting up homes of their own, continue to feel and to display a love for the motherland which nothing can destroy.

But American Masons, being citizens of a vast self-contained country, may consider themselves freed by their geographical position from the chance of having children of this kind scattered abroad; but they do not realize the process of evolution that is going on, and is gradually giving American Masonry a foothold not only on the southern portion of their own hemisphere, but in

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## Freemasonry and Universality

By SIR ALFRED ROBBINS

Asia, and even, though as yet less directly, in Europe itself.

The Grand Master of Massachusetts has just returned from a 20,000-mile visitation to lodges under the obedience of that jurisdiction not only in the Canal Zone, but on the Pacific coast, this distinguished Freemason could have crossed to China, and found there a Massachusetts lodge; and American Masonry is thus spreading directly its influence to lands over which the Stars and Stripes do not float, but in which the principles that flourish under "Old Glory" can be promulgated with beneficial result.

Indirectly, and mainly as a consequence of the Great War, American Masonry, through the instrumentality of the Grand Lodge of New York, is penetrating the east and southeast of Europe. Within the past four years, leading representatives of that Grand Lodge have visited Finland, now freed from Russian rule, as well as certain Balkan states, liberated from Austria, and have assisted to found Masonic lodges.

These will soon be strong enough to go on their way unaided; but it can be accepted as assured that they will never forget the gratitude they owe to the New York brethren for the promptitude with which their Masonic needs, in a translation period of storm and stress, were promptly perceived and as promptly satisfied.

With this increase of external effort and influence, American Freemasonry, like English, Irish and Scotch, has to deal with a growing mass of international problems, demanding the exercise of a world-wide system of Masonic diplomacy. The most skilled intellects in all these grand jurisdictions are more and more devoting themselves to the solution of these problems. They deal with questions of vital importance as well as of frontier.

Every English-speaking grand lodge insists, as a condition of recognition of any other sovereign jurisdiction, that its members shall declare their belief in a Supreme Being, who not only created but continues to control the world, through an abiding emanation of His will and word.

Virtually nine-tenths of those throughout the world who claim to be Freemasons give ready assent to this proposition; and most Masonic diplomatic difficulties spring from the other tenth, England for fifty years has been cut off from the Grand Orient of France—the most powerful of the three grand jurisdictions in that country—because of its resolute anti-theistic policy.

New York very recently has had to do the like because of the Grand Orient's invasion of her territory by setting up therein lodges of the French Obédience. This latter is a difficulty, in the case of Belgium as well as of France, against which the United Grand Lodge of England has perpetually to be on its guard.

But American and English Freemasons alike increasingly understand each other, and work together in the assurance, to quote the words of the very earliest authorized exponent of "the Antient Charges," the charter of the Craft, that "Masonry is the center of union between good men and true, and the happy means of conciliating friendship amongst those who, must otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance."

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

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have gone up considerably. The stamp collector will have to add to his collection a number of issues which will now presumably pass into disuse. The blue sémestre at twenty-five centimes, which used to be employed for foreign postage and afterward for inland postage, has disappeared, while the seventy-five centime Exhibition stamp which has been issued will be for ordinary postal purposes worthless.

Further street improvements are contemplated in Paris. The Boulevard Haussmann has been practically completed, and now it is the turn of the Rue de Rennes, the Rue de Valenciennes, and the Rue de Valenciennes. The Rue Bonaparte by thirty houses. Some of them have already been acquired by the Municipal Council, and as early as possible the thoroughfare will be continued to the old Institut de France, which will of course be left undisturbed, and a forked roadway will be built to the quays.

### Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain aloof from the responsibility of the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

#### The "Little Journey" as a Vacation

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: If one lacks, unexpectedly or otherwise, the means for an extended summer trip, and yet feels that one would be more alert and more amiable for a change, the "little journey" offers surprising possibilities. It is not geographical achievement that refreshes one, but that sense of renewed energy which comes from the proper mingling of care-free recreation with rest and gentle stimulus. Believe me, who has tried the plan.

Some years ago, for example, a friend and I took the train (this seems more like a real journey than an automobile ride) to a tiny village only a dozen miles away from our home. In that village, which has considerable natural beauty, but which we had never seen before, we spent a delightful week. We found the place unique for this region (the middle west). Its fragments of tradition concerning local history, and a building or two with a storied past, were just what scholars and sight-seers go half across a continent to acquaint themselves with in the case of more famous spots.

We got what we went for, the sense of being a thousand miles away from the background of our accustomed cares and duties. We got also what travelers seek when, as they explain, they are going to visit some European country. "In the only way really to know that is, by living quietly in some place of the tourist's beaten track." In other words, we found all our expenses much lower than they would have been in any town, small or large, known as a summer resort; and we became genuinely acquainted with fine people. Let me add that the residents of such a community are too busy with their own affairs to be intrusive; we did not need to flee them in order to secure privacy.

It is my plan, as I have opportunity, to carry out many more such little journeys. If I can sojourn a few days in each of twenty towns with even so restricted a radius as a hundred miles, I shall know my adopted State as I never could by confining myself, as most people do, to shopping or political or other trips to its principal cities.

Why not ride to the end of the nearest branch railway — it is much more accessible than the end of the rainbow — and see whether you can find a lodging. Or select some town as different as possible, so far as you can learn, from the one where you live, and try writing for accommodations. You will usually have to get them from a friend of an acquaintance or a contact with whom you are on intimate terms.

Or, if you live in the right part of the country, let them carry you to one of those places christened in a mood of wild humor "Mince Pie," or "Rubber Hat," or "Cyclone," and make a game of discovering whether the name is either effect or cause of any peculiar characteristics in the inhabitants. Take with you a few books, not too light to hold your spontaneous attention, and camera, field glass, or geological survey map, according to taste.

In ways like these, you can obtain, for \$15 or \$20, \$200 worth of change and rest.

Lawrence, Kan.

#### "The Prince of Wales in South Africa"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Your daily paper is much appreciated in this far-away spot, especially the H. Forum page which always carries high literary merit.

In your issue of May 2, you express, in an editorial entitled, "The Prince of Wales in South Africa," some surprise at the wonderful success of the visit of His Royal Highness to South Africa, a visit in which all political parties vied with one another to do him honor.

May I be permitted to suggest that perhaps the secret lies in the truly democratic sense displayed by the Prince. Now that he has left South Africa a new legend should be added to his escutcheon, "He came, he smiled, he conquered."

Robertson, Cape Province, S. A.